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LOCAL NOTICES.

Opened To-Day
At Barker's sale, Spring and summer Dress Goods, to be closed out at once regardless of cost.

Table Linens,
greatly reduced in prices, at Barker's final sale.

Try Them---Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 131 Wood street.

Bed Quilts,
White and Colored, cheap at Barker's final sale.

Grand Exhibition of Fancy Skating at the Rink.
The elegant and graceful skater, Eugene W. Pratt, will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the Keystone Rink. No extra charge to holders of season or coupon tickets. Ladies visiting the Rink during the afternoon and afternoon can receive lessons in skating, without charge, during Mr. Pratt's stay. 11

12 1-2c White Huck Towels,
Very cheap at Barker's final sale.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Table Napkins,
Large size, 12½c, at Barker's final sale. A reduction of one-half.

Linen Crash
Reduced from 12½c to 10c, and from 10c to 12½c, at Barker's final sale; also Unbleached Crash 8½c.

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 131 Wood street.

See the Beautiful
Shirting Long Cloth, selling for 12½c, at Barker's final sale.

Seasonable Dress Goods.
The most extraordinary bargains in these at Barker's final sale.

Leaf Tobacco,
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 175 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 79 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Best Quality of Prints
Reduced to 12½c at Barker's final sale.

Waterproof
Reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 at Barker's final sale.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Postmaster Kelley, of New York, has seized upon and detained a large number of letters containing money addressed to the proprietors of gift enterprises. District Attorney Courtney has the matter under advisement.

The Ordnance Committee held another meeting on Thursday next. It is understood that at this meeting a resolution will be adopted calling upon the Secretary of War to remove General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance Bureau, for corruption in office.

A special, dated Santiago de Cuba, January 5th, via Havana 12th, says: The taxes here are insupportable. House owners are abandoning their estates, and small farmers are giving up the cultivation of soil. The Government educational establishments are closing their doors, their professors refusing to continue at their posts without the payment of their salaries. Most of the officers in the Custom House have been removed; the city government is $400 000 in arrears to the gas company for lighting the streets; the police are ineffective, and the frequency of burglaries and robberies is unparalleled.

Havana dates to January 6th, via Key West of the 12th, says: It is rumored that levies have been made for an army to prevent a rising of the negroes, which was reported in Christmas; but which failed in consequence of the timely measures taken by the Government. Another attempt at a rising is apprehended here to-day, which is one of the African holidays. The Captain General has issued an order postponing the festivities until the evidence be fatal to the African has ceased, when a Te Deum will be given at the church. A telegram from Madrid, dated the 5th, announced that the contract for the Cuban mail service has been provisionally awarded to Lopez.

The town of Sardis, Miss., was nearly destroyed by fire Sunday. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Loss $80,000; insurance $36,000.

The Commercial Bank of Memphis suspended yesterday morning. It is said its assets exceed its liabilities. The suspension caused some excitement, and runs were made on other banks, but the excitement was soon allayed.

The unrecognized bodies of the victims of the late railroad disaster at Angola, seventeen in all, were buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, in separate graves yesterday. It is intended to erect a monument.

L. Schofield's cotton mill at Manayunk was damaged $8,000 by fire yesterday. No insurance.

BY MAILS.

The Government in India have appointed a commission to examine and report on the historical buildings in the several Provinces of India, some of which have an antiquity of nearly 3,000 years, with a view to their conservation. Photographs, plans and measurements, it is said, are to be systematically taken and published.

Fashion repeats itself, though sometimes at long intervals. The gored dress and "angel" or "gabrielle" over sleeves that now figure in the fashion plates, were all "the rage" exactly five hundred years ago. The sleeves were of such immoderate length, and so fantastically ornamented, that preachers thundered against them, poets satirized them, and finally they were condemned, with other superfluous and extravagant attire, by statute. But they still grew in length and costliness until whipped off short by the shears of Fashion, the only corrector of its own abuses.

The majesty of justice was fearfully sustained by Lord Eskgrove, the English judge, who, it is related, once sentenced a tailor for murdering a soldier, in these words—"And not only did you murder him, whereby he was bereaved of his life, but you did thrust, or push, or pierce, or propel the lethal weapon through the belly-band of his regimental breeches, which were his majesty's."

In a town in Maine lived a man who, though yet in middle age, had put on mourning for three wives. In the course of time a fourth was brought home, and in the course of her clearing up and putting things to rights she found in the attic a long piece of old board, and was about launching it on the fire when her little Sallie interposed and said:—"Oh don't, mamma! that is the board papa lays out his wives on, and he wants to save it!" Nevertheless, out it went.

The Astor Library now has upon its shelves 153,000 volumes, 4,000 having been added the last year. Its capacity is 350,000. The reading rooms are conveniently and admirably arranged, and twenty-five thousand persons annually avail themselves of its gratuitous privileges. It is less a popular library than one for the student and laborious investigator. No books are permitted to be removed, but any required volume, if not in use is promptly produced on application. Objects of interest are not confined to the shelves. Some of the habitual visitors, who are found regularly in their places from day to day and from year to year, are a curious study, and their records and histories might be an attractive contribution to the Astor collection.

A Paris landlady requested a Christmas party on the third floor to cease dancing as a man below them was dying. The guests acquiesced. Returning an hour later, "My dear children," she exclaimed, with the most benevolent smile, "you may begin again, he is dead!"

Experiments are being made in other parts of the world besides America in reference to the use of petroleum as fuel for steam boilers. One of the latest reported is that of Barff, on the steam yacht Olea (ten-horse power), in London. The result was considered quite successful. The consumption amounted to three gallons per [illegible] of increased power [illegible] distance of the mission... pay our President; but then the ... carries rent, servants, hot house and manure.

The citizens of Cleveland are agitating the project for a railroad from the Columbus road at Berea, through Medina, Wooster and other towns to some point in the Tuscarawas Valley. It is maintained that trade which naturally belongs to Cleveland has been diverted,—that the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road runs through this country on an east and west line, and cuts off nearly all the business from them South of that line, and attracts to it a large proportion of it from the North side.

The Steubenville *Herald* states that to such an extent have the interests of the Pan Handle Road been taxed of late that the Company will immediately lay another track between Pittsburgh and that city. The *Herald* says: "New cars, with all modern safety improvements, are being daily added to the road, and recently six new and powerful engines, said to be among the finest in the country, have been added to its material. The business of the road at this point is growing daily, and increased facilities are being extended to passengers and freight carriers."

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1868. NO. 104.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Another Bridge Over the Ohio.

Bill to Continue the Freedmen's Bureau.

Supplemental Reconstruction Act.

Bill Regulating the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1868.

Congress had a protracted session to-day, both houses sitting for same time after gas light. The Senate went into Executive session early in the day, and did nothing of importance while its doors were open.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced. The following only were of general interest.

To continue the Freedmen's Bureau.

To donate a part of the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth to aid in building a bridge across the Missouri river.

To make appropriation for the improvement of the Harbor at Port Lincoln, Ohio.

To authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky.

Bill in relation to the United States Depository at Chicago.

To confirm the title to Little Rock Island in the Mississippi river.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Northwestern and Desmoines Company to run through lands at Fort Heavenworth.

Mr. Bingham reported from the Reconstruction Committee the bill published to-day supplemental to the reconstruction acts, and it was recommitted and made the special order for to-morrow. Mr. Bingham said he had no disposition to cut off debate upon this bill, and by unanimous consent the resolution was so modified as to permit debate from day to day until the bill is disposed of. His object in offering the resolutions was to prevent dilatory motions. This was acceptable to the Democrats, who seemed to manifest unusual excitement over this new bill.

Mr. Wilson, under a suspension of the rules, (yeas 110; nays 37, a hearty vote, reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senate bill making five judges a quorum of the Supreme Court, with an amendment declaring that no act of Congress shall be declared unconstitutional except by a concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Court. A five hours debate followed on this bill, in which the Democrats actively participated. They declared that it was brought in to prevent the Supreme Court from deciding the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, it having been ascertained, it was stated, that a majority of the Court were against the legality of reconstruction laws. The bill was passed by a strict party vote, and goes back to the Senate for concurrence.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law or rule of the Senate, or both rules and regulations, for procedure in the trial of impeachment and suspension of officers under impeachment by way of an additional section, Senate bill declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. WILSON moved to suspend the rules, stating that he did not propose to call up the bill for a week, or until the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Williams), who had first introduced the subject in the House, was present.

The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 79, nays 88.

Mr. WILSON said he interpreted the vote as an expression of the will of the House to have the bill acted upon immediately. He would therefore modify his motion, and move to suspend the rules to allow him to report back the bill for immediate consideration; and that when the House shall order the main question, the vote should be taken without dilatory motion. The question resulted—yeas 113, nay 37, so the rules were suspended, and Mr. WILSON reported back the Senate bill with amendment. The bill declares that any number of the Justices of the Supreme Court, not less than five, being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum. The amendment declares that no case pending before the Supreme Court involving the action or effect of any law of the United States shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Court.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment requiring the decision of the court in such cases to be unanimous. He explained the views advanced in his amendment.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested to Mr. Williams that he modify his amendment so as to require only a majority of three-fourths.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined. He thought it was not exacting a great deal to require unanimity of the court in reversing the decision of Congress, which should be the highest court of the nation, and in which there were over a hundred and sixty lawyers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested an amendment in conformity with the second section of the act of February 5th, 1867.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to accept the amendment, and intimated that if the bill was imperfect it should not be acted on hastily, and should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Where there was a dissent on the bench it would be found in nine cases out of ten that the opinion of the dissenting judge was the more reliable one.

Mr. PRUYN declared that on his return to the House, after a few weeks absence, it actually seemed to him to-day as if the country was in the midst of a revolution. The House had before it to-day a proposition of the most extraordinary character. It was proposed by one act to strip ten States of the little authority left, to deprive the Executive of its powers, and now it was proposed by this act virtually to rob the Supreme Court of the United States of that which had given it power, influence, dignity and strength before the country and the world. No action was proposed in view of the fact that the Supreme Court might possibly make a decision which would come in conflict with the views of the majority of Congress. Such a proposition would strike the country with surprise.

Mr. MARSHALL declared that of all the revolutionary measures brought before the last or present Congress tending to subvert and destroy the institutions of the country, this was one of the very gravest. It was not only striking a blow at, but subverting one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. It had been a theory of the Government that it was one of the checks and balances, and that there was no arbitrary or despotic power put its foot upon the people and upon the other co-ordinate branches of the Government. If Congress were absolute; if it could over-ride the will of the people, over-ride the will of the executive and the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, there would be established a despotism, not of one man, but an oligarchy or a mob, elected by the people, but usurping powers never given it by the Constitution or people. It was the assertion of an absolutism which the people would repudiate, unless they were willing to be bereaved of their liberties, and to have the institutions of their fathers trampled under foot.

A more enormous proposition had never been brought before any deliberative body. The very bringing forward of such a measure was a plea of guilty on the part of the majority in Congress, and a confession that its acts were unconstitutional, therefore they were unwilling to have them brought before the great judicial tribunal of the country. There was no power under the Federal Constitution to pass such a law. It was a most palpable and manifest revolution, and it was not to be the case that to come forward to trample into the dust that great tribunal which had established such a reputation under the lead of the great men who had presided in that body.

Mr. BINGHAM wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illanois was not aware that the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee proposed no more than was required by the original Judiciary Act of 1789, under the administration of Washington.

Mr. MARSHALL was not aware of the [illegible] Bingham to read the section referred to.

Mr. BINGHAM read from the judiciary act of 1789, the section declaring that the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief Justice, associate Justices, and four of whom shall constitute a quorum. He argued that where all the members were present it would require all to concur in a decision, which would be two-thirds.

Mr. MARSHALL declared he had great respect for the abilities of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, but he did not think he had now put forward was one of the most shameful dodges ever attempted to be imposed on the House. He was astonished that that gentleman should attempt to palm off the idea that there was any analogy between the act of 1789 and the measure before the House. He reminded the members that the people differed very much with them as to the wisdom of Congress. The same difference of opinion seemed to be the same as that between the inmates of an insane asylum and the outside world. The inmate of such an asylum had once been asked by a visitor how he happened to be there, and the answer was, "My dear sir, it is a mere matter of difference of opinion. I thought all the rest of the world were crazy, and they thought I was crazy, and as they were in the majority, they got me here." [Laughter.] The illustration was opposite. Gentlemen in Congress might think they had the concentrated wisdom of the nation, and that all the rest of the people, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, were fools in common with themselves, but the majority was outside, and he thought that majority were of the opinion that in presenting this question there was little wisdom within the walls of the capitol.

Mr. SPALDING supported the bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee. He objected to the amendment proposed by Mr. Williams as too universal, but claimed that Congress had a constitutional right to provide by law what number of judges it should take to pronounce a judgment on any act of Congress.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to add to the amendment reported from the Committee a proviso that if any Circuit or District Court of the United States should adjudge any act of Congress to be unconstitutional or invalid, judgment, before any further proceedings are had upon it, shall be certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be considered therein, and if in consideration thereof two-thirds of all the members of the Supreme Court shall not affirm the judgment below, the same shall be declared and held reversed.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would have preferred the discussion to have been carried on in a spirit different from the partisan spirit exhibited by the gentleman from Illinois [Marshall]. That the gentleman should not have assumed in advance for himself and the party he represented that they were the only guardians of the Constitution and the people's rights, nor did he recognize the title by which that gentleman assumed to pronounce judgment upon the majority in Congress in the name of all the people in the United States. He would tell that gentleman once for all that the people spoke for themselves, and by themselves, and that from their judgment there lay no appeal either to Congress or to the court. He would take leave further to remind him, when he undertook to secure the majority in the House about the sanctity of the Supreme Court, that it was never challenged before the American people until it dared to descend from its high place in its discussion and decision of purely judicial questions to the settlement of questions political, with which it had no more right to deal than had the Court of St. Petersburg. The gentleman seemed to assume there were tribunals in the country superior to the people who created them. Did he, in the high noon of the nineteenth century, dare to assert that the sentiment was obsolete in him lord? He would tell the gentleman there was a tribunal before which the Supreme Court was compelled to answer, and had been compelled to answer in the years of grace 1856, 1857 and 1858. It would be a sad day for American institutions and for the sacred cause of republican governments, if any tribunal in this land created by the will of the people, was above the will of the people to the people. The power of that court he repeated, had disgraced not only itself as a tribunal of justice, but had disgraced humanity, and had dared to mock from its high seat of justice the horrible blasphemy that there were human beings, either in this land or any other land, who were rights white men were not bound to respect.

Mr. MARSHALL reminded the gentleman that the Supreme Court had never said such a thing.

Mr. PRUYN desired also to make a remark in that connection.

Mr. BINGHAM did not yield, for he said he understood very well the point which that gentleman would make. And that was the point he held that doctrine. He only said it mouthed that horrible blasphemy. He knew it was no dead issue.

Mr. ROBINSON, rising to a question of order, made the point that it was not in order for the gentleman from Ohio to make such charges against a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, holding that he could not declare out of order the decision of a tribunal created by law, and to have the institutions of their fathers trampled under foot.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to say that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal had been taken to the public opinion of the country. The people had moved re-once-mark from the Atlantic to the Pacific West, and the people had pronounced its condemnation on that atrocious judicial decision. That decree was irrevocable, and the rights of all men in the land were hereafter to be respected. It would not do for any man who ever read the constitution of his country to rise in his place here and say that the Constitution of the United States could not confer that tribunal to a single person, or to three persons. If the number of Judges was fixed at three, of whom two would be a majority, would it not require the vote of two to render a decision? What objection was there to this law? The gentleman from Illinois would have to find some other objection than his *ex post facto* objection, that it was a dodge. He intended it to be understood, in saying what he did say, that Washington and his associates had passed a law different from that which the Supreme Court could be pronounced without the assent of two-thirds of its members.

Mr. MARSHALL inquired whether the court had not decided that it had the right to fix the same number of Judges to declare a law valid.

Mr. BINGHAM admitted it did.

Mr. MARSHALL said, therefore, that there was no analogy between the two cases.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to contend there was, and that he had a very strong reason for the passage of this act. He would not stop to ask whether it was right or wrong, because which followed is the train of that lawless announcement to which he had previously referred. But he desired this bill passed, in view of the questions that were pressing upon the country every moment. There were gentlemen of high social and political influence in the country who held that the very fundamental law itself could not be changed by the people without the consent of the rebel States. This showed the importance attached to the present issues, and he for one trusted it would be voted for unanimously. He was ready to take it to the country, right the battle on it at the polls, and ready to abide the issue. He did not believe that any impartial man in Illinois had no terrors for him. That gentleman was no more a prophet of God and the people than any other man of his stature. [Laughter.] The people alone could decide this question, and to the people he would appeal.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved the previous question, stating that he would not do so except for the order of the House making a special order for to-morrow of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. WILSON, who was entitled to an hour to close the debate, yielded twenty minutes of his time to Mr. WOODWARD, who opposed this bill and the one from the Reconstruction Committee as unconstitutional.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, having had five minutes' time allowed him by Mr. WILSON, opposed the bill, declaring it a usurpation on the part of Congress.

Mr. WILSON closed the debate in favor of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS'S amendment was negatived, yeas 25, nays 124.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment was adopted, yeas 111, nays 38, and the bill was passed, 116 against 38.

Mr. NELSON moved to amend the title by adding the words "Requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Court to declare an act of the United States invalid."

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, suggested instead to make the amendment read "and to regulate the jurisdiction thereof."

Mr. WILSON accepted the suggestion, and the title was so amended.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to restore and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one Major General, and the one who was last commissioned in that grade before the first of January, 1868—General Hancock. After a very decided indication on the part of Messrs. Brooks, Randall and others that a resort to filibustering would be had to prevent the bill passing, Mr. Garfield withdrew the motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday, and then, at half-past six, the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1868.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

James H. Leverich, second teller of the City Bank, has absconded, a defaulter to the amount of $400,000. It is supposed he has gone to Europe. The bank has a surplus of $800,000, and its standing is not effected.

ROBBERY.

The store of Demarry, Gray & Alden, on South street, was robbed last night of watches and jewelry to the amount of $10,000.

THE NEW ANNO CONSULMEN.

The newly elected Councilmen have commenced legal proceedings to oust the old board.

GIFT SWINDLERS IN COURT.

The parties concerned in a gift enterprise have sued Postmaster Kelley for retaining custody of their letters.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The New York State Tobacco Manufacturers' Convention, which assembled to-day, adopted resolutions indorsing Commissioner Wells's plan for compulsory packing and stamping of all tobacco before its sale is permitted.

DEATH FROM POISON.

Mrs. Annette Hayden, whose husband is an insurance agent and absent in Cincinnati, died this morning from an over dose of laudanum.

EXPLOSION.

A locomotive exploded on the Erie road at Goodwinsville station this morning. Wm. Lidley, of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and four others were slightly hurt.

ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY.

The annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held in this city on the 28th, 29th and 30th of April. Geo. Wm. Curtis will be the orator.

THE CAPITAL.

Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

S. S. Cox Nominated to Austria.

His Confirmation Doubtful.

The Merits of Whisky Meters.

The Morgan-Delano Contest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1868.

Commissioner Rollins.

The President to-day in conversation on the subject of the House debate on Internal Revenue frauds, which took place last week, said he intended to remove Commissioner Rollins before next Saturday. He considered Mr. Rollins's administration condemned by that debate, and said he should move on his works this week. This information comes direct from the White House. An effort is being made to get the appointment for Major Fuller, of Kansas, formerly connected with the Indian Bureau. A number of Senators have pledged themselves to his confirmation, and Secretary McCulloch is said to approve the appointment. Mr. Rollins will not resign, and he will therefore hold his place until the Senate shall confirm a successor to him.

Sam. Cary.

General Cary went to Annapolis this afternoon to address the Maryland legislature on political and financial topics. He has received a great many letters of congratulation on his recent speech in the House.

Going Home to Vote.

Senator Sherman intends going to Ohio to vote for General Beatty, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Ohio District.

Will Not be Confirmed.

Senator Wade says S. S. Cox will not be confirmed Minister to Austria, for which he was today nominated by the President.

Kentucky College Claim.

Judge Goodloe and Professor Bowman, of Lexington, Ky., have arrived here to press before Congress a claim for $80,000 for the loss of the Medical College of the Kentucky University, which was burned in 1865 while occupied as a Federal Hospital. They assert that $100,000 would not cover the whole loss, as the laboratory and apparatus which were destroyed were worth $50,000. The amount they ask will barely suffice to reconstruct the building.

Whisky Meters.

The Senate will to-morrow take up and probably pass the House bill for the appointment of a commissioner to examine and report upon the merits of the different whisky meters.

The Morgan-Delano Contest.

The contested election case of Delano against Morgan comes up in the House Committee on Elections to-morrow.

The Mississippi Test Case.

The McArdle case, it appears, at last comes up to the Supreme Court from the United States Circuit Court of Mississippi, on a certified record of appeal, and will not be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The decision of the lower Court sustained the Constitutionality of the reconstruction act, and it is this point only that is involved in the case. As it is pending in the Supreme Court, it will not be argued for some time.

Mr. Bingham and Gov. Jenkins.

Some surprise was occasioned here by a dispatch published to-day announcing that Gen. Meade had removed Gov. Jenkins. From the tone of the telegrams received yesterday and the day before, from Gen. Meade, it was understood in official circles here that he did not believe he had the power to remove Jenkins because he opposed the payment of expenses of the Convention.

United States Collector in Texas.

The President has requested a recall of the certificate of rejection of Judge Evans as Collector of Internal Revenue in Texas, and the same was sent to that body this afternoon.

Receptions Last Night.

The reception at the White House to-night was a brilliant affair. Generals Grant, Harney and other distinguished military men were present. The members of the Cabinet, Congressmen, members of foreign diplomatic corps, and a large number of ladies were present. The reception at Postmaster General Randall's was also largely attended.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

THE MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

The President this afternoon nominated to the senate S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has had prepared and transmitted to the Governor of Minnesota a list of lands, containing 116,708 acres, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, according to the State of Minnesota under the act of May 12th, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Minnesota Valley Railroad.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDING.

No. 46, Mason, plaintiff, vs. Eldred, on certificate of division in opinion between the Judge of the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court answering the question certified to this court in the negative.

No. 44, Thompson, appellant, vs. the Central Ohio Railroad Company, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs. Justice Swayne, being a stockholder in one of the railroad companies, took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 42, United States *ex rel.* Riggs, plaintiff in error, vs. the Board of Supervisors of Henry county, Iowa, on error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court with costs and damages at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

THE ORDNANCE FRAUDS.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance will hold a meeting on Thursday, to hear the report of the sub-committee appointed to take testimony relative to frauds in the Ordnance Bureau. It is understood the report of the sub-committee will conclude with a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to remove Gen. Dyer, present chief of the Ordnance department.

5-20s AND 10 40s.

The Comptroller of the Currency denies the truth of a report that he has decided to authorize an Eastern bank to exchange five-twenty bonds now on deposit assecurity for circulating notes, for ten-forty bonds at eighty-seven and a half cents. He will not authorize such a change until the ten-forties reach par value, with indications of remaining there permanently.

INJUNCTION OF SECRESY REMOVED.

The Senate has removed the injunction of secresy from the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate has also ordered that a certified copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the President, General Grant and Edwin M. Stanton.

The House having to-day revived the Select Committee on treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens by the rebel authorities, of which General Shanks is Chairman, it will forthwith recommence its labors.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce to-morrow, to reduce the number of Major Generals to four, and of Brigadier Generals to nine, and making it the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be mustered out of service those officers last commissioned. The object of the bill is to dispense with Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Rousseau.

BARRACKS BURNED.

The Kendall Green Barracks, seven miles from Washington, was destroyed by fire today. The building was occupied by about two hundred and seventy colored persons, many of whom lost what little bedding and furniture they owned.

RECEPTION.

The second drawing-room reception of the ladies of the Executive Mansion this evening was largely and fashionably attended. Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant were among the visitors.

THE CHOLERA.

There were no new cases of cholera on the ship Liebnitz, but two more deaths have occurred.

STANTON.

THE SUSPENSION NOT SUSTAINED.

The Vote---Ayes 35; Nays 6.

The Fact Certified to the President.

Speculation as to the Next Move.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1868.

The special message of the President, assigning reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton, was resumed in executive session of the Senate to-day, when an exciting and most protracted debate followed, lasting until eight o'clock this evening. Senators Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Davis and Hendricks spoke in favor of sustaining the President and against the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton in the War Office. Mr. Fessenden replied at considerable length in defense of Mr. Stanton, and at one time the debate became very spirited.

Finally the vote was taken on the question, *Resolved*, That the Senate do not consent to sustain the President in his suspension of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and it resulted—ayes, 35; nays, 6. The small negative vote is explained in the fact that several Democrats were paired off.

A certified record of the vote was made out and delivered to the President at nine o'clock to-night.

There is considerable speculation as to what will follow. It is affirmed and denied that General Grant will vacate the War Office, but the most trustworthy information lead to the belief that he will yield the department when Mr. Stanton presents his official certificate that the cause for his suspension are not sustained. The President may order Grant to remain and the latter will have to decide between Congress and the Executive.

When reinstated it is said Mr. Stanton will tender his resignation to take effect when his successor is appointed and confirmed. The situation in this particular is causing a vast deal of speculation and comment in all quarters.

VAN WERT, OHIO.

Bold Robbery--Between $1 000 and $5,000 Stolen--Arrest of Two of the Robbers--Coolness and Courage of a Railway Ticket Agent--Part of the Stolen Money Recovered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., January 13, 1868.

Shanesville, distant about thirteen miles from this place, has been the scene of quite a bold robbery. Between twelve and one o'clock Sunday morning, a safe belonging to Squire Alexander was blown open by powder, and the contents, between four thousand and five thousand dollars, stolen. The explosion blew the door off the hinges and threw it some ten or twelve feet. A man living across the street opposite heard the noise, and looking out saw the thieves leaving. He immediately gave the alarm, and as soon as possible parties started in pursuit. About two miles from here one of the parties found two, in number, camped with three men on foot, just at the outskirts of town; they discovered their pursuers and fled to the woods. Parties from here immediately joined in the pursuit with a fair prospect of overhauling the thieves.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

VAN WERT, January 13, 1868.

Another of the safe robbers was arrested today in the vicinity of Delphos. He had on his person three hundred and ninety dollars in money, and three notes. He says he lay in a barn inside the corporation of this place all day Sunday. He makes a confession of the whole plot. He says they came from Toledo, and were to have blown the safe and got back to Van Wert in time to take the morning express west. So they were here but three of them. The third is still at large with about two thousand dollars. The chances are favorable for his arrest.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

DELPHOS, OHIO, January 13, 1868.

About ten o'clock last evening (Sunday), two suspicious looking characters came into the depot at this place, and inquired the time the train left. The Agent, Mr. G. S. Higgins, having been telegraphed in regard to the robbery at Shanesville, watched them narrowly, and satisfying himself they were the robbers, he told them as they attempted to leave that they could not go. One of them drew a navy revolver and cocking it at Mr. Higgins said he would see. Mr. Higgins struck the revolver down just in time to save his life, the load entering the floor. Mr. Higgins then seized him and held fast till he was secured. The other man escaped. The prisoner was searched and nineteen hundred and seventy-two dollars taken from his person. He is now in the jail at Van Wert.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Narrow Escapes from Drowning---Two Skaters Go Over Beaver Dam.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., January 13, 1868.

While skating to-day on the slackwater at New Brighton, a boy named James Scott ventured too near the edge of the dam, the ice gave way, and he was carried over the dam a fall of twelve feet, narrowly escaping death. He succeeded in reaching a log, where he stood until some of the skaters tied their handkerchiefs and scarfs together and pulled him out.

A boy by the name of Walters went over the dam here to-day while skating, and narrowly escaped drowning. He was saved by some one throwing a rope to him, and pulling him out.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Foundry Destroyed by Fire---Loss Nine Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., January 13, 1868.

A fire occurred here Sunday morning early, by which the foundry of Adams & Schners was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at about nine thousand dollars. No insurance. The men had quit work at midnight, and the fire caught soon after. The building was owned by O. A. Simons, Esq., of Fort Wayne.

GEORGIA.

General Meade Removes Governor Jenkins---The President Orders a Suspension of the Removal.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The *Times'* Atlanta special states that General Meade has removed Governor Jenkins, and appointed General Ritger, at present post commander, in his place, and not General Dunn, as reported. General Meade has also removed State Treasurer Jones, and has put Captain Rockwell, of the ordnance corps, in his place.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Ashburn will to-morrow withdraw the resolution petitioning Congress to remove the present officers, or give the Convention power to do so, with authority to fill the vacancies thus made.

A special to the *Herald* says: It is reported that the President has directed General Meade to suspend the order removing Governor Jenkins. The feeling among officials at the reported removal is very intense.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13.—The following order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, ATLANTA, January 13, 1868.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.]

First, Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer, of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of and failed to co-operate with the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second, By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 9th, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia: Brevet Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel of the 33d Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia, and Captain Charles F. Rockwell, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, to be treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third. The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters. By order of Major General Meade. [Signed] R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

At half-past ten this morning this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and the first section was greeted with loud applause.

A fair at Sharon for the benefit of the Catholic Church, at that place, netted $1,718 41. Mr. Fulton, of Pittsburgh, drew a valuable gold watch.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

BOTH HOUSES AT WORK.

Investment of Surplus State Funds.

Bill for General Registry Law.

Incorporating U.P. Theological Seminary

General Railroad Act Introduced.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Senate Standing Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight this evening.

Mr. Lowry asked to be excused from serving on the Railroad Committee. Granted.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, presented a bill repealing all taxes on mortgages, except those issued by corporations. Mr. Scaright, of Fayette, a bill restoring the act of 1866, granting pensions to soldiers of 1812; also, relative to evidence in actions of ejectment; also, relative to compensation of Commissioners of Fayette.

Mr. White, of Indiana, a resolution discharging all committees from consideration of bills five days after reference. Passed.

Mr. McConaughy, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for investing the surplus in the treasury and sinking fund to produce revenue for the State. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, a bill for a general registry law; also, establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital in the Northern section of the State; also, authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds.

Mr. Lowry, a supplement allowing stockholders of Marine Hospital at Erie to hold votes in proportion to the stock; also, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the feasibility of the State purchasing the first mortgage bonds of the Erie canal.

Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, a bill giving Courts of Quarter Sessions jurisdiction over roads partly in and partly out of boroughs; also, for an additional Justice of the Peace in Washington township, Indiana county; also, incorporating the Trustees of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Federal Relations—Lowry, McConaughy, Brown of Lawrence, Wallace and McCandless.

Elections—Connell, Worthington, Landon, Ernett and Jackson.

Judiciary General—Shoemaker, McConaughy, Wallace, White and Barnett.

Judiciary Local—Cowles, Stutzman, Fisher, Davis and Stinson.

Accounts—Stinson, Coleman, Nagle, Siegert and Lindeman.

Education and Endowments—McConaughy, White, Wallace, Cowles and Searight.

Pensions and Gratuities—Fisher, Lowry, Randall, Brown of Northampton, and McIntyre.

Corporations—Ridgway, Taylor, Brown of Mercer, Glatz, and Nagle.

Banks—Brown of Mercer, Connell, Lowry, Randall, and Brown of Northampton.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Taylor, Schoemaker, Searight, Linderman and St

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, referring to the movements in Congress looking to the amendment of the Reconstruction Laws, remarks as follows: "These indications that the pending reconstruction is not considered a perfect success by its authors would be satisfactory if we could hope that they are now ready for a better one on the basis of equal suffrage for all, white as well as black." We hope the test of fitness—intelligence or some other—will be moved when the new bill comes up. Such a change would be everywhere popular with the people and establish a principle looking to the permanent good of the Republic.

THE anecdote recently told of General GRANT, wherein it was stated that at one time he supplied firewood to Congressman BLOW, of Missouri, and that he used to haul wood into St. Louis for sale, and which it was disposed of he would drive down to the shore of the river and shovel in a load of sand to take back to his farm, is commented upon as follows by the New York *Sun*:

> He has been as much a laboring man as ever President Lincoln was, working with his hands quite as successfully as that great statesman and wise patriot ever did when splitting rails in his earlier manhood. What a remarkable thing that two of the greatest men ever produced by our country, and above all the two who have been raised up to guide the nation through the crisis of the last five years, should thus have come from the ranks of the toiling masses of humble people. Both must be proud of their names will be illustrious as long as the world stands.

SOME weeks since we directed attention to what we conceived to be a very serious annoyance to railway passengers—the practice of permitting train boys and others to peddle the vile publications and trashy novels of the day. The evil has prevailed to a greater or less extent on nearly all our leading lines of railway, and has increased with the multiplicity of those papers and periodicals which pander to the prurient tastes and baser passions of humanity. We are pleased to learn that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have not only taken cognizance of the matter, but have promptly issued an order prohibiting the sale, either on their trains or in their depots, of all publications of an immoral tendency; and that they will hold their agents to a strict accountability in the premises. This action is highly commendable, and it is to be hoped that every railroad company in the country will follow the example. The arts of printing and engraving are now being prostituted in this country to an alarming extent, and every effort should be made to stay the tide of corruption which flows from a venal press. Railway trains are especially selected as a field for scattering this sort of seed, doubtless under the belief that passengers will peruse that which is positively pernicious rather than sit idly in their seats. The evil has assumed such magnitude as warrants the respectable press of the country in taking cognizance of it, and in laboring for its suppression. The traveling public will duly appreciate the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this regard.

COMMENCING EARLY.

From the reported proceedings of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Friday, we take the following:

> Mr. Josephs, (Dem.,) of Philadelphia, offered the following:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Clerk be authorized to furnish one copy of *Purdon's Digest*, with the last supplement thereto, to the widow and to each child of *Taylor's Legislative Manual* to each member and clerk.
>
> Mr. Hiester, (Dem.,) of Dauphin, moved to amend by including only one member. Disagreed to.
>
> Mr. Herr, (Rep.,) of Dauphin, said there could be no more valid reason for the purchase of *Purdon's Digest* a ten dollars a copy than that the State should purchase a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
>
> Mr. Bull, Dem., offered the following proviso:
>
> "*Provided*, That the said *Purdon's Digest* shall remain in the property of the State, and that the distribution of this section shall be realized for the use of the subscribers thereof."
>
> Disagreed to.
>
> Mr. Stevenson, Rep., remind d members that this resolution, if passed, would cost the State "only" $8,000. Gentlemen might think that a small sum, and that it was only a trifle. This reminded him of the boy who was told that his mother was to be "tapped" for the dropsy. The boy thought he did not know anything about their house that was to be tapped. Last night.
>
> The resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 53—Nays, 25.

A similar resolution had previously passed the Senate. Now with such a start, the question is, what will be the ending of this business? In any light, it is a very bad beginning, a huge job ground out on the shortest notice. We hope it is not too late to undo it. The Republican majority owe it to themselves to set their faces against this sort of thing. We hope the ayes and nays on every proposition of the kind, down to the last hour of the session, will be persistently called, so that the taxridden people can see who are for and who are against piling up expenses already great beyond all reason. It is well to understand that in both Houses this job was engineered by Democrats, probably the very ones most distinguished for crying out against the Republicans for increasing taxation.

GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Papers which are laboring in the interest of other parties for the Presidency, have been of late very much exercised in regard to the reticence of GEN. GRANT, and some of them are deeply exercised on the subject of his retaining the war office and thus holding the instrument or rather medium through which the President's military orders find their way to the public. But, surely, to those who remember anything of the history of former campaigns, especially when military men were the candidates, reticence can hardly be considered a fault but rather a virtue. Twice has the party, which is now represented by the Republican organization, offered for the suffrages of the people a candidate for the Presidency whose claims rested mainly upon his services in the field and military prestige. In the one case success was the result; in the other defeat. One candidate was outspoken enough, and as he went "swinging round the circle," we all remember how honeyed were the words which were spoken to the multitudes who assembled to hear the Hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico. The other was a man of simple, unostentatious bearing, who seldom appeared on the platform and was taken up as a candidate when far less was known of his political sentiments than is now known of those of General GRANT. Indeed, he was not so much the choice of politicians as he was of the people, who, by their determined support, compelled the convention simply to ratify their choice. Yet we all know how the victor at Buena Vista adhered to the principles of the party which had trusted him and made him its standard bearer, so that during his lifetime not a single complaint was alleged against him as having betrayed the confidence which had been reposed in him. Indeed the examples of treachery to the party which had put them in office are not found among military men, but among civilians and trained politicians—experts at speechmaking and letter-writing.

For this there are very good reasons. One of the first lessons which a soldier learns is that of faithful adherence to the cause with which he permits himself to be identified and where he is free to act, Honor, which is the great prize, demands that he shall act with honesty and truthfulness toward his friends.

In the case under consideration, moreover, it is impossible to conceive of any reason why at this juncture the Acting Secretary of War should so belie himself as to professedly act in concert with the party to whose principles he is secretly opposed. His present position, the guardian of a nation's gratitude, and the honorable prize obtained by the ability displayed in the camp and field, is really one more to be desired than that of the Presidency, and in accepting of the latter position with all its difficulties and its limited term, he would really be making a sacrifice; and it is inconceivable that he should be willing to place himself in a false position—a position which must necessarily lessen him in the eyes of all honorable men, and dim the luster which now covers his name—and by a political treachery unparalleled among those who have been illustrious on the field in his country's annals, make himself to be execrated in the future as he has been honored in the past.

But too much is made of the so-called reticence of the illustrious soldier; and indeed it may be fairly charged that it is rather an assumption than a reality. For while it is freely conceded that he has had the good sense not to allow himself to be trapped into conversation upon political topics by every newsmonger who was watching for a word to be heralded all over the country, out of its true connection, and without the possibility of circumstances being taken into account for its proper interpretation—it is, on the other hand, just as true that when he has spoken in the line of duty and when the exigencies of the country and the circumstances of his service have demanded that he should speak, his utterances have always been manly, straight-forward and such as were heartily indorsed by the mass of those who in the main support the policy of Congress as against MR. JOHNSON. In the removal of SHERIDAN he was found to be in the right place, and his desire for his retention and his line of policy to be maintained was not concealed nor capable of being mistaken. Now what more than these indications are required may well be a matter of amazement. Surely it is enough that he speaks when it is necessary, that his utterances are such as command the approval of the really reliable and right thinking of the people, and that his sympathizers are unmistakably *not* with those who oppose the plans of reconstruction and management of the questions growing out of the suppression of the rebellion which have received the most general indorsement of the loyal people.

In relation to his retention of the War Office, and his perfunctory issuing of certain orders of the President, it is hardly necessary to say that it is absurd to hold a military officer and subordinate responsible for the acts of his superior; and if blame is to be attached to any one, it must certainly fall upon those who, while they made it necessary that these orders should pass through the War Office and be promulgated by the General in-Chief, did not restrain the President in the exercise of this power of removal of the district or department commanders. How it is possible, moreover, that the retention of the secretaryship can be construed into a throwing of his weight into the scale and a giving of his influence for the purposes of the President, and as a support of his policy, is past comprehension, in the recollection of his private letters to the President, deploring his course and asking for a reversal or withholding of orders which were obnoxious to the loyal people. And it is still more wonderful that this should be alleged against him by those who so strongly sustained his predecessor in his determination to hold on to the office, notwithstanding the fact that he must also have been made the vehicle through whom the obnoxious orders of the self-willed Executive must have reached the General-in-Chief and the subordinate commanders. It is impossible to see why that which would have been a virtue in Mr. STANTON can be a vice in the honest and loyal, well tried and ever faithful commander of our military forces.

The people have said that GRANT is their choice for the Presidency, and we hold that, if the Republican Convention ratify this choice of the people, and put him forth on the Republican platform, it will be time enough then for him to give further utterance. If he accepts that nomination, it will be contrary to every expectation which his past career makes reasonable, if he should prove false to the pledge which, by that acceptance, he will give to those who honor him with their trust and confidence.

THE AMERICANS AND THE ATHENIANS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, on his lonely island, was enabled to discover and derive benefit from qualities and powers in himself of which he had never suspected the existence while surrounded by his fellow-men. One of DEFOE's objects in the composition of his wonderful book, was certainly to indicate this possibility, or latent power in every member of society. As few of us are likely to enjoy ROBINSON's opportunities of self-improvement, or to be placed in the circumstances which prompted him to the extraordinary development of his talents—it might be worth while to inquire whether we make the most of the opportunities we do enjoy, or accomplish in the way of self-evolution all that we ought to accomplish.

The man of the woods, or the natural man is all for himself. To use an arithmetical illustration often used before, he is a numerical unit, an absolute whole, without relation to any but himself. His life, therefore, is the perfection of egoism. The civil or social man, on the other hand, is a fractional unit whose value depends upon a denominator, or his relation to the community. His perfection or social worth consists in the absence of egoism, or rather on the degree in which his *ego*, or his *mot*, as the French say, is transferred from himself to the society of which he is a member. Hence the individual, in becoming a member of society, surrenders rights and privileges. He is subjected to pressure that may dwarf him, to restraints that may cause his partial deterioration, and to fetters that may become exceedingly disagreeable. In return for the sacrifices made by the individual, society is bound to see, not only that each member is benefited, but that he is benefitted as much as possible by the social organization.

The late Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, of New York, used to say that Americans more closely than any other modern people resemble the ancient Athenians. We forget the points of likeness he specified, and cannot help assuming that he had in view our Athenian possibilities rather than our actual state. We have certainly put off many of the lineaments of the people from whom we derive our origin, and in evolving a new national character we may under Republican institutions be gradually reproducing the national features of the *demos* of Athens. Let us hope that we shall be distinguished rather by their excellencies than their defects. Sociability, vivacity, enthusiastic recognition of the ideal; fickleness, ingratitude and devotion to pleasure were prominent traits of that celebrated people. Some of our readers may hardly be aware how unsocial we are as a people—how much as individuals we live to ourselves. Where do we see Americans of good character and virtuous habits mingling in considerable numbers with one another, freely and for mere amusement in the open air, whether in parks or public gardens? Not only are the dwellers in the country cut off from the dwellers in the towns, but the inhabitants of the cities, and even the merest tiants of the cities, and even the merest hamlets, are divided and subdivided into countless little cliques and coteries, each revolving around some individual or family, whose attractive power it would sometimes be difficult to understand or describe. In few regions is there any place of reunion, in which the members of the several classes may meet even by accident and without the possibility of contagion. It appears that there is something most unathenian in the spirit of our people, whether a constitutional fondness for isolation, or a dread of social contamination, which guards against the contingencies of meeting and greeting. Our political assemblies are animated by some single idea pertaining to the general welfare. Public spirit, or coincidence of opinion in politics, is the attracting and binding principle of such gatherings. Our Church congregations consist of those of the same belief on religious subjects; each is a household of faith. And yet we are assured that many of those households, if not precisely divided against themselves are formed by aggregation rather than accretion,—and that the current of common life supposed to pervade the body, is strong only in parts—circulating with such languor in some and so entirely wanting in others, that mortification is often imminent in the extremities when there seems almost a redundance of vitality in the head and central organs. The Lyceum and Lecture Room need hardly be referred to as a center of interest and gathering. The institution among us is surely moribund, if not already departed for the lunar sphere, where ASTOLFO, in ARIOSTO's poem, found laid up for preservation so great a variety of things once deemed valuable on earth. Society, by its very constitution, was evidently designed to educate its members. It is a grand conservatory of memories and traditions, which it is intended to transmit; of principles and observances which it is intended to inculcate. And in some countries these ends are most effectually accomplished. But where the aged meet in company with the aged, if they meet at all, and where the young assemble with the young, what social traditions are practically handed down? What social principles are practically inculcated? The old and middle-aged are unenlivened by the presence and graces of the young; the young are unrestrained and uninstructed by the accumulated wisdom and ingrained refinement of their seniors. The associations of the former are consequently marked by a dull, humdrum, excessively staid character which might easily be avoided, and the gatherings of the latter are marked by an immature, frivolous, uncultured character which can hardly appear admirable to ourselves, and which certainly appears very unattractive to intelligent observers from abroad. However independent we may feel as free American citizens, we may scarcely disdain the latter consideration until it shall appear that the social graces and individual dignity of bearing are not essentially the same all over the civilized world.

Then, again, how little effort we make to derive the advantages we might derive from the representatives of many nationalities living among us. Hence foreigners describe our Americanism as a sapless, juiceless thing—combustible as tow, explosive as nitro-glycerine—with angularities directed to all the thirty-two points and without geniality, or cosmopolitan spirit. This is not our character, but it seems to be so, and the appearance produces many of the effects of the reality—just as barrels, skillfully arranged, have on occasion answered the purpose of Parrot guns. Strangers are repelled, and neither they nor we experience the advantages of unconstrained intercourse and fluent sympathy. Many among us appear to have received and retained the notions about foreigners which were the general and orthodox belief in England and Scotland at the time of our fathers' emigration. Squire WESTERN, as we learn from the veracious history of TOM JONES, did not think favorably of either the Germans or the French. In this particular we may undoubtedly plead Athenian precedent, who divided mankind into Greeks and Barbarians.

THE real estate transactions of Mr. SEWARD are variously estimated at Washington, and the fate of some of them is yet doubtful. As to the Alaska purchase, it seems to be conceded that it will be consummated and the money appropriated—in fact there is no way of honorably getting away from it. Not so, however, as to St. Thomas, about which Mr. SEWARD himself appears to entertain a "sober second thought." This purchase originated with the Navy Department as far back as 1864, when as now the acquisition was urged on the ground that we may sometime or other have a foreign war, when a mid-ocean port would be a very convenient thing to have in the family. The recent earthquakes not only interrupted the voting by the inhabitants of St. Thomas on the proposition, but assisted to develope the feeling in the United States against the purchase. The Senate Committee is believed to be decidedly opposed to it, Mr. SEWARD having no more than three of the nine votes. The Island of Samana is the next strip of land coveted. For this the negotiations commenced a year or two ago, when MR. FREDERICK SEWARD made the formal offer of two million dollars—half cash in hand and half in war vessels. The proposition was rejected, the negotiation dropped, and that for St. Thomas taken up. But lately a representative of the Dominican Government has appeared in Washington, offering to sell or life-lease Samana, and Mr. SEWARD is for closing the bargain. He argues that by obtaining a foothold now, in twenty-five years, Manifest Destiny and the Monroe Doctrine will place us in possession of the whole group of the West Indies. If Mr. SEWARD can discover favor enough in Congress he will commence the negotiation.

New Bank at Bellefonte.

One of the most thriving as well as one of the pleasantest towns in the State is Bellefonte, Center county. And just here is a good place to say that Ex-Governor Curtin has made it the place of his permanent residence, the recent report that he has gone to Philadelphia to live being "a weak invention of the enemy." We understand that he has engaged in manufacturing and in the lumber and coal business; and we are glad to add—what hosts will be glad to hear—that his health has been fully restored, and that he finds himself able to do "a full day's work for a full day's pay." But we commenced to say that a new bank has been organized in the delightful village of which we were speaking, under the title of Milliken, Hoover & Co., and with a paid up cash capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. Mr. Henry Brockenhoff, an old and successful merchant, is the President, and Mr. J. Dunlap Shugert, a competent man, is the Cashier. The institution has the confidence of the public, simply because it is entitled to it, and will therefore be prosperous.

COMMISSIONER WELLS, in his very able report, makes a statement as the conclusion reached after an extensive inquiry, which must be gratifying to every American. It is this: "That the United States is the only one of the leading nations of the world which is, at present, materially diminishing its debt and reducing its taxes; and the only one, moreover, which offers any substantial evidence of its ability to pay its debt within any definite period, or even anticipates the probability of any such occurrence." Let Congress, accepting this as the starting point, and instead of spending time over propositions for the speediest payment of the debt, arrange a plan whereby the payment will be postponed fifty years. The interest and a moderate annual contribution to a sinking fund will be enough for the nation to carry, consistent with the development of its resources and recovery from the effects which the war of the rebellion otherwise inflicted.

WENDELL PHILLIPS declares that "the next step in the work of reconstruction should be the passage of a Constitutional Amendment declaring that when any State neglects to establish an efficient and impartial system of common schools within its limits, Congress shall provide one at the expense of such State; Congress itself to be the judge whether the system existing in any State is efficient and impartial." Congress has done a good many things worse than such a measure would be.

IT is said that the inkstands of the Council Chamber of Brooklyn have been fastened down, as a necessary "peace measure," and it is proposed that the councils of some other cities—particularly that of New York, would do well to adopt it also. The idea is decidedly suggestive of good order and calm deliberation in public affairs.

THE Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has started the story that Mr. Johnson is in favor of Mr. Chase for President, and is doing all he can for him, as the best way to kill off Grant. But if the General does not die until Mr. Johnson dispatches him through this scheme, he will live to an unparalleled age.

A MAN in Chillicothe, Ohio, heard a commotion in his hen-roost the other night, called out "who's there," received no answer, and fired into the darkness. The next morning a dead negro was found with a chicken under his arm.

So goes the story. But subsequent inquiry proved that the negro was a white man with a blackened face.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. H. C. Dorsey, of Pawtucket, has funded $1.166 for the purpose of producing an annuity of $100 to be used in providing the inmates of the Connecicut State Prison with a good dinner each recurring 21st of January, the birthday of the donor. Good, Mr. Dorsey.

—Newman Hall, on his return home, was presented by his Surry congregation with a Christmas box. Of course he made a speech and referred to his visit to America. He acknowledged the honors heaped on him, mentioning among them with special satisfaction the abuse of the New York *Herald*.

—The Due de Luynes, the last patron of the arts—the last noble-hearted, generous noblemen of the old *regime*—is dead. His loss will never be replaced, for in his own person he united every element requisite for a due appreciation of art, as well as for the direction of the most unbounded wealth, he applied the one gift to the satisfaction of the other. He was the last of the *grand seigneurs* of France, and belonged to that race extinguished, even before the great revolution, by the vulgar *terrible generosity* and the *parvenu* contractors of the army.

—Fitz Greene Halleck, about a month before he died, prepared his poems, with a final revision, to be issued, in one volume, by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields. The notes are said to be very elaborate and full of interesting material. It is understood that the volume will be prefaced with some introductory matter, biographical and critical, from the pen of the poet's friend, William Cullen Bryant.

—It has often been remarked that there is a vast difference between tweedledum and tweedledee; consequently no one ought to be surprised that Mr. Beecher, who has never been inside a theater, and who therefore has the best reasons in the world for condemning this institution, should allow Plymouth Church to be used by Mr. Dickens for his readings. We all know the marked distinction between the Boston Museum and the Boston Theater; one is a lecture-room and the other is the devil's parlor. Mr. Dickens's performance is not theatrical—of course not! He reads—he does not act, as they do on the accursed stage! So Plymouth Church will welcome and applaud Mr. Dickens most deservedly, and will throw odium upon the profession of Macready and Ristori most undeservedly. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

—The Mexican Gen. Marquez recently employed a bricklayer to make a secret chamber in one of his houses, and the man has not since been seen. They say that Marquez killed him to save the secret.

—Just as the safety of Dr. Livingstone is becoming a certainty, the report comes from New Zealand that there is a strong probability that Leichardt the explorer, long supposed to be lost, is still alive near the Gulf of Carpentaria. By-and-by we may hear that Sir John Franklin is still alive in the frozen regions.

A Good Little Book.

Minnie Gray; or, Merit Rewarded.—This is the title of a little book designed chiefly for the instruction and entertainment of youth. It contains the history of a young girl, left an orphan, who resolves not to be content merely to vegetate or even to get along, but to acquire the needful qualifications for real usefulness and to get on. The tendency of the book is excellent. We commend particularly to the attention of female teachers and of those who desire to become such, the course of Minnie Gray in her first experience as a public instructor. It is possible that some of that highly useful class may derive both guidance and encouragement from her example. Family scenes of joy and affliction, and the trials, difficulties and pleasures of school-girl life are described with directness and simplicity, and with the earnest vivacity of one writing down recollections. Though a quite unpretending story, and, as we have said, intended mainly for children—a Sunday school book, in fact—it may be read with interest by "children of a larger growth." Its power to entertain the class for whom it was written we have seen tested in the case of a very young person of our acquaintance, who read it with delight and then paid the book and its author the unambiguous compliment of asking eagerly for "another story by Rose Phillips." We may add that Rose Phillips is a young lady of Steubenville, a teacher in the Female Seminary of that place.

THE "RAMIE PLANT."—This new substitute for cotton is described by the editor of the Holly Springs (Mississippi) *Reporter*, who has seen specimens, as of a fine glossy white, even texture and great strength. It can be used separately in the manufacture of cloth, or may be combined with silk or wool. The plant itself, hardy and vigorous, is not affected by long periods of rain, and stands dry weather equally well with cotton. It has been grown with success in Mexico, where the rainy seasons are much longer than in the Southern States. It makes three crops per annum, and yields from six to eight hundred pounds per acre. It bears no seed, but is grown from the roots and ratoons only. After the land is once stocked, the planting is good for a number of years. The cultivation of this plant requires less labor than that of cotton, and the fibre commands in market a better price, having been sold in Liverpool at sixty-three cents per pound. Parties who have cultivated the ramie plant state that they are highly pleased with their experiment, and believe the culture to be a great acquisition to the country.

MR. JACOB B. BROWN, of Jefferson county, Virginia, has instituted an action to eject the United States from some twenty odd acres of land, claimed by all the heirs of the owner of Harper's Ferry. Mr. Brown claims under a patent from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and denies that the title of the United States extends to the land in controversy. The property in dispute is estimated to be worth at least a million of dollars. Daniel J. Young, the defendant and the commanding officer in charge of the barracks of the United States at Harper's Ferry, has twice moved the court to dismiss the case as to him, upon the ground that he had not such an interest and possession of the property as would entitle him to maintain the action against him. But Judge Hall has twice overruled that motion. A few days ago a *writ of certiorari* awarded by Chief Justice Chase was served upon Judge Hall, requiring the latter to send further proceedings in his court and ordering that all the original papers in the cause be removed before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, held at Parkersburg.

THE importance of advertising in dull times is thus strongly put in the New York *Tribune*: "In the meantime how are business men to keep afloat? Prudence and economy of course are the two great lessons to be learned; but there is one part of these lessons which in dull times is especially apt to be forgotten. Be sure of one thing: whatever you have to sell, there are many people ready to buy, even in the most depressed seasons. Find them out; show them your wares; persuade them to buy of you rather than another. When buyers are reluctant, sellers must be active. It is neither thing nor sensible to sit all behind your counter and wait for the bustle of trade to revive. When business is dull, that is when you must need to advertise. In the first place that is when you most need to advertise; and in the second, that is when people devote most time to reading the newspapers, and when your advertisement consequently is most generally seen."

THEY have pleasant interludes in the Virginia Convention. One occurred on Thursday last. It was in this wise: Mr. Hunnicutt, replying to a speech by Mr. Gibson, called Henry A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. This brought Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, Conservative delegate and relative of the ex-Senator, to his feet, who said, "If you say R. M. T. Hunter is a traitor you are a liar, and I hurl the lie in your teeth." Mr. Liggatt then arose and approved the language of Hunter. Dr. Norton, colored member, moved that the parties be reprimanded. The Chair was bewildered. Many began to feel for their pistols, and amid the confusion one revolver dropped on the floor. The matter was finally referred to a committee.

A MACHINE for making wrought-iron and brass-butt hinges has been invented in Paris, and has lately been brought to this country. Sheet iron or sheet brass is employed, of proper thickness. The hinges are made complete for market in one single machine. Two strips of metal enter the machine on one side from coils; on the opposite side is placed a coil of wire, which enters and forms the hinge rivets, the screw holes and countersinks all being made in one operation. One hundred hinges of the smallest size leave the machine per minute, in a condition to be packed for market. One machine will make five different sizes of butts—four inch hinges being made at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty per minute.

OF MR. Dickens, the *Sunday Herald* says: "Mr. Dickens has concluded his readings in this city for the present and is gone to the fresh fields and pastures new of pious Brooklyn, thence, we believe, to visit the retired town of Philadelphia and other towns further and filthier. His success has already been very great. Not less than eighty thousand dollars has thus far been drawn from the popular pocket to pay for Dickens's tickets, and of this sum Dickens himself has secured about one-third—perhaps less: Dolby and Company have taken two-thirds. It will be seen, therefore, that the lion does not get the lion's share when he comes to dividing."

THE *Saturday Review* thinks it is somewhat humiliating to reflect that eminence cannot be attained, even in the art of knocking about three ivory balls with a stick, without the devotion of a lifetime. No arrant fool can play chess or whist well; but a billiard table is part of the furniture of every well regulated lunatic asylum. Chess demands brains; billiards merely demands steady nerves and correct eyesight. The art of billiards is not merely to make strokes, but to leave balls so that further strokes can be made.

VALLANDIGHAM and his friends claim a majority of the delegates to the Presidential Convention, from Ohio. They assume to believe that they have secured an organization of the party for the ensuing year, and will contest the election not upon men, but upon principles, to ascertain whether those who held by the principles of the party strictly shall control it, or those who abandoned it.

GEN. WASHINGTON AND THE CONNELLSVILLE ROAD.

Interesting Reminiscences—Original Surveys, Etc.

We have referred occasionally to the fact that Washington, the Father of his Country, was the first to discover and advocate the route of the Connellsville road, as superior to all others, between the Eastern and Western States. In proof of this, we now publish copious extracts from a voluminous report of one hundred and twenty-two pages (No. 298) made in Congress by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, in 1836. These facts were derived partly from "Marshall's Life of Washington," but mostly from numerous letters, reports, maps and other papers, in the handwriting of George Washington, furnished by General Mason, the successor of General Washington as President of the Potomac Company.

As these documents (never elsewhere published) exhibit the patriotic and self-sacrificing character of Washington, in a new and highly interesting light, it is due to him, as well as our road, that they should now be made public.

From these documents it appears that General Washington, as early as 1784, the first year after the close of the Revolutionary War, and while the Indians were still hostile, explored on foot and on horseback, the four great lines of communication between the East and West, viz: First, from New York to the Lakes. Second, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Third, from Washington to Pittsburgh. Fourth, from Richmond by the James river to the West. And after furnishing the distances, the advantages and disadvantages of each, he gives the decided preference to the Connellsville route, as the shortest, cheapest and most central, of which routes he himself made the maps and drawings, having employed surveyors and hands to assist him in running different lines, the whole expense of which he paid out of his private funds, as appears by receipts and other manuscripts found among his papers; the result of all which he lost no time in communicating to the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, where he personally attended until he obtained the necessary legislation and appropriations for the commencement of the work, which, as first President of the Company he prosecuted, till he was called to serve his country in a higher sphere.

The Legislature of Virginia, however, in consideration of this great labor and expense incurred by General Washington, in making a subscription, in behalf of the State, to this work, subscribed also one hundred and fifty shares of stock for the use of George Washington. This he in a very respectful and delicate manner declined to accept, deeming it incompatible with the rule he had prescribed to himself in regard to his public services, but directed the proceeds to be applied to charitable purposes.

But what is most wonderful, in one of his letters to Mr. Madison, then a member of the Virginia Legislature, he actually predicted the difficulties which have since occurred in the Pennsylvania Legislature, but said their opposition to opening this communication would "put them in the wrong," and that the people of the West, "by their reiterated application would most assuredly effect it." We hope the Legislature this winter will withdraw their opposition and restore the charter, and thereby verify the last clause of this remarkable prediction.

But we will detain our readers no longer from the interesting documents referred to, which relate as will be seen to the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," which, following the route now occupied by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, are equally applicable to it.

[Extracts from Gen. Mason's letter.]

GEORGETOWN, 11th May, 1826.

HON. A. STEWART—Dear Sir:—I have received your esteemed note of the 6th inst., and not say, that I will always be ready to contribute anything within my reach or power to one of the most sublime schemes ever conceived in any country, that of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal. In proof you may be assured that it will at all times give me great pleasure to comply with any request of yours.

I have a large bundle of papers collected by General Washington, consisting chiefly in himself, a year or two before his death, in relation to the object of which we are now in pursuit; some of them, unfortunately, I intrusted to gentlemen who have not returned them, or looking over the collection, I perceive none that would be useful to our purpose, but the nine papers I now send you; they all bear the stamp of authenticity from his own hand, either being of his own autography, or bearing an indorsement from his pen. They embrace a period, as you will perceive, from 1754 to 1785, and will evince, throughout, with what interest and accuracy he looked at this object.

The communications of the winter 1784-5, have relation to a conference held at that time at Annapolis, between the States of Virginia and Maryland, regarding the opening of the Potomac river, and certain roads from its navigation to those of the Ohio, to which the General Washington, General Gates, and Governor Blackburn were deputed on the part of Virginia, but the latter gentleman did not attend on account of his health.

I commit to you, my dear sir, on this occasion the same trust that was placed in me by the great author and compiler of these papers. Make use of them to the extent you may deem necessary for the cause in which they were prepared. Could he look down on us from the mansions above, he would but approve of the exertions now making to carry into effect those vast designs originated by his foresight and anxiety for the development of the resources of our country.

I annex a list of the papers sent; be pleased to return them to me when you have done with them, as they are precious relics. Should they be wanted in the present session they will always be ready in my hand.

I am with great regard and respect, dear sir, yours, J. MASON.

[Extract from Mr. Stewart's Report to Congress] from the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The Committee have obtained possession of a variety of letters, reports, maps and papers connected with this subject, in the hand writing of General Washington, extracts of which are annexed to this report. From these papers it appears that the importance of improving the navigation of the Potomac river, which affords the nearest and most practicable connection with the Western waters, attracted the attention of the Colonial Government of Virginia whilst yet a province of Great Britain. Among the manuscripts referred to the Committee we find a report in the handwriting of General Washington, dated in 1754, stating all the difficulties and obstructions to be overcome in rendering the Potomac navigable, and he actually succeeded, says his biographer, Marshall, in getting an act passed by the Colonial Government "*to open the Potomac so as to make it navigable from tide water to the Fall's of Potomac*," and the business was in a train which promised success, when the Revolutionary war diverted the attention of its patrons and *of all Americans from internal improvements to the great objects of military defence and safety.* As that war approached its termination, subjects which, for a time, had yielded their pretensions to consideration, reclaimed that place to which their real magnitude entitled them, and the internal navigation again attracted the attention of the wise and thinking part of society. Accustomed to contemplate America as his country he seems to consider with solicitude the interests of the whole, Washington now took an enlarged view of the advantages to be derived from the opening communication between the eastern and western waters, and for this as well as for other purposes, after peace had been proclaimed, he traversed the western parts of New England and New York." And, in a letter to the Marquis of Chastellenaux, he says: "I have lately made a tour through the lakes George and Champlain, as far as Crown Point; there, returned to Schenectady, and proceeded up the Mowhawk river to Fort Schuyler, crossed over the Wood creek which empties into Lake Oneida and affords the water communication with Ontario. I then traversed the country to the head of the eastern branch of the Susquehanna, and viewed the Lake Otswego and the portage between that lake and the Mohawk river. Nothing remarkable, except by these actual observations, I could not help but take a more contemplative and extensive view of the vast inland navigation of these United States, and could not but be struck with the immense diffusion and importance of it: and with the goodness of the Providence which has dealt His favors to us with so profuse a hand. Would to God we may have wisdom enough to improve them! I shall not rest contented until I shall have explored the western country, and traversed these lines (or a great part of them) which have given bounds to a new Empire."

In the fall of the same year (1784) it appears that General Washington being so deeply impressed with the importance of uniting the Eastern and Western waters, and attending all his time and attention to it, actually explored the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, (now Connellsville road) as far as Pittsburgh. When he returned he made out a detailed and accurate report of the distances, the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes examined by him, and on comparing them he expressed unequivocally that the Potomac and Youghiogheny river route was nearest and most practicable route for the accomplishment of his favorite plan of approximating the Eastern and Western waters.

He thus gives the distances from Detroit to the several Atlantic seaports, viz:

To Alexandria or Washington City	607 miles.
" Richmond	840 miles.
" Philadelphia	1,000 miles.
" Albany	943 miles.
" New York	1,103 1/2 miles.

And what is a most remarkable fact, he at that early day predicted the accomplishment of the New York Canal, and that the trade of the West would soon be sufficient to supply with business, not only the Potomac and Ohio, and New York canals, but one through the Susquehannah, to Lake Erie, which he thought also would be found practicable. But a circumstance still more remarkable, and one which shows in a most striking point of view the character of this great and extraordinary man is, that among his manuscript papers, tendered in his own handwriting, the Committee have found a map exhibiting the whole route of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, indicating the *practicable point of connection*, which seems to be precisely the same recommended by the United States Board of Engineers, in their report made to Congress the last session. This map also exhibits the route of a road or portage to connect the Eastern and Western waters, commencing at Cumberland and terminating at the Youghiogheny. Having made these surveys and reports, General Washington succeeded in getting a company incorporated by the concurrent act of Virginia and Maryland to improve this navigation, of which company he consented, at the pressing solicitation of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and other distinguished individuals who co-operated with them, to accept the Presidency.

In his letters to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland, to the members of Congress, and others, he labored incessantly to impress upon them the immense importance of opening a cheap and easy communication with the western country, by means of internal improvement. He suggested," says Marshall, "the appointment of Commissioners of integrity and abilities, exempt from the suspicion of prejudice, whose duty it should be, after an accurate examination of the Potomac, to search out the nearest and best portage between it and the streams capable of improvement, which run into the Ohio. These streams were to be accurately surveyed, the impediments to their navigation ascertained, and their relative advantages examined. The navigable waters west of the Ohio, towards the great Lakes were also to be traced to their sources, and those which empty into the lakes to be followed to their mouths." "These things being done and an accurate map of the whole presented to the public, he was pursuaded that reason would dictate what was right and proper." "For the execution of the latter part of his plan *he had also much reliance on Congress*; and in addition to the general advantages to be drawn from the measure, he labored in his letters to the members of that body, to establish the opinion, that the survey he recommended would add to the revenue by increasing the value of the land offered for sale." "Nature," he said, "had made such an ample display of her bounties in these regions, that the more the country was explored the more it would rise in estimation."

The assent and co-operation of Maryland being indispensable to the improvement of the Potomac, he was equally earnest in his endeavors to impress a conviction of its superior advantages on influential individuals of that State. In doing so he detailed *the measures which would unquestionably be adopted by* NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA FOR ACQUIRING THE MONOPOLY OF THE WESTERN COMMERCE, *and the difficulties which would be found in diverting it from the channel it had once taken.* "I am not," he added, "*for discouraging the exertions of any State to draw the commerce of the Western country to its sea ports.* The more communications we open to it the closer we bind this rising world, (for indeed it may be so called), *to our interests and the greater strength shall be acquired by it. Those to whom nature affords the best communication, will, IF THEY ARE WISE, enjoy the greatest share of the trade. All I would be understood to mean, therefore, is* THAT THE GIFTS OF PROVIDENCE SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED."

"But the light in which this subject could be viewed with the most interest, and which gives to it most *importance, was its political influence on the Union. Nor need I press the necessity of applying the cement of interests, to bind the parts of the Union together, by indissoluble bonds; especially of binding that part of it which lies immediately West of us to the Middle States.*"

This it clearly appears that General Washington, in 1784, entertained no doubt of the power of the National Government to engage in a general system of internal improvements, even before the adoption of the present constitution, when its powers, all admit, were much more limited than they are at present, and for the extension and enlargement of which the present constitution was formed and adopted by the States.

Delighting to dwell on these patriotic, clear-sighted and prophetic views of the Father of his Country, on the subject of internal improvement, and believing that this gratification will be to others, as especially it is to us, at a time when the subject is attracting so much of the public attention, the committee will venture to present

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OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of State Superintendent Wickersham.

The report of Professor Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, for the year ending June 3, 1867, or seven months ago, is at length made public, and is a lengthy document. From it we make the following extracts:

STATEMENT,

Showing the Condition of the System for the School Year 1867, excluding Philadelphia.

Whole number of Districts	1,580
Whole number of Schools	13,061
Whole number of pupils in attendance	660,163
Average attendance of pupils	414,537
Per centage of attendance upon the whole number	624
Average length of school term	5m 16½ d's
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	89 cts.
Whole number of male teachers	6,810
Whole number of female teachers	8,390
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$33 87
Average salaries of female teachers per month	27 51
Total cost of tuition	2,497,512 93
Total cost of fuel and contingencies	601,087 21
Total cost of purchasing, building, renting, and repairing houses	985,152 55
Total expenditures of the system for tuition, fuel and houses	4,068,752 69
Total State appropriations	350,000
Total State appropriation for common school purposes, excluding county superintendents' salaries	286,813 98
Average number of mills on a dollar school tax	7.25
Average number of mills on a dollar building tax	5.04
Total cost of system, being the whole amount of tax levied and State appropriation	3,971,245 23

RECEIPTS OF DISTRICTS.

Amount of tax levied in districts	$3,616,245 23
Amount received from collectors, unseated lands and other sources	3,489,237 31
Balance not received into the district treasuries	127,047 92
Amount received from collectors, as above	$3,489,237 31
State appropriation	286,813 98
Total	$3,776,051 29

PAYMENTS OF DISTRICTS.

For instruction in one thousand eight hundred and forty-one districts	$2,180,552 93
For fuel and contingencies	601,087 21
For school houses, rents, grounds and repairs	985,152 55
Total	$3,766,792 69

BALANCE ON HAND AND DEBTS.

Balance on hand	$ 187,338 12
Debt of districts	631,439 83

In connection with this statement, I desire to call attention to the following points:

1. *Irregular attendance.*—The whole number of pupils in attendance during the year, was six hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and sixty-three (660,163,) while the average attendance was only four hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-seven (414,537,) thus showing, that school accommodations and teachers were provided for two hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-six (245,626) pupils more than attended regularly. The average attendance on the whole number is only a little more than sixty per cent. This irregularity in attending school necessitates the unproductive expenditure of an immense sum of money, and this is scarcely the worst of its effects, for it everywhere deranges the school and cripples the teaching. The evil is not mentioned here for the purpose of suggesting a remedy, but for the purpose of starting a general inquiry into its cause and cure.

2. *Children Who do Not Attend School.*—From facts that have come to the knowledge of the School Department, it is believed, that quite a large number of children, of proper age, in all parts of the State, never attend school. Some such are to be found in almost every rural district, and every village, and thousands, it is feared, could be hunted up in our large towns and cities. Something should be done to bring these neglected classes into the schools, and, as a preliminary step, it is suggested that provision be made by law to take the census once every three or five years of all the children in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one.

3. *Short School Term.*—The average length of time during which the Schools of the State are kept open is five months and sixteen and three-fourths days. In a large number of districts the school term is only four months. Such short terms do injustice to the children of the State, and render it entirely impossible to secure well qualified teachers.

The increase in the number of schools, 228; in the length of the school term, 13½ days; in the average cost of tuition, per month, for each pupil, 13 cents; in the number of teachers, 368; in the salaries of male teachers, per month, $1 38; in the salaries of female teachers, per month, $1 30; in the total cost of tuition, $270,-791 23; in the amount expended for building purposes, $389,482 86; in the whole amount expended for the support of the system, $803,-482 56, is all that could be expected. The increased amount of money raised by taxation and expended, considering the heavy national and State taxes, and the bounty taxes, which still weigh down hundreds of districts, is really a matter of wonder, and indicates no ordinary confidence in the system of schools, which is designed to confer the blessings of an education upon all the children of the Commonwealth.

The increase in the salaries of teachers does not seem large, but it involved an expenditure of $270,791 23. Looked at in the light of these figures, and no complaint can reasonably be made.

The expenditures of the system were so unusually great, that directors did not generally feel themselves authorized to increase largely the length of the school term. The increase made is very creditable under the circumstances.

The increase in the number of male teachers, and the decrease in the number of female teachers, is accounted for by the fact, that many young male teachers who were, for many years absent in the army, have returned again to the duties of the school room.

The reports show an increase of only ten thousand six hundred and forty-four (10,644) pupils in the schools, and of only one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight (1,488) in the average attendance. These facts, especially the latter, are mentioned with regret, and yet they can be readily accounted for. Last winter was noted for its severity and the depth of snow which fell, and continued, in some parts of the State, to render the roads almost impassable for several weeks. In quite a number of districts, the schools were closed for days and even weeks, and in hundreds of them they were for some time very thinly attended. This is, no doubt, true the cause of the small increase, but the effect on the schools is much to be regretted.

By a statement it is seen that there are still fifteen districts in the State that have not put public schools in operation, and consequently continue to forfeit their share of the State appropriation. The sums these districts have lost since 1860 are very considerable, as may be seen by the table, and these constitute but a small part of their losses since the adoption of the system.

Six districts ceased to be non-accepting in 1866, and the Department has learned with pleasure that several more will have schools in operation the present year, and be entitled to their share of the appropriation for 1868.

It is hoped that the facts now given, if brought in a proper manner to the attention of the recusant districts by the county superintendents of the counties in which they are located, will have the effect of opening schools in all these districts.

STATEMENT,

Showing the Expenditures of the Department for the General System:

State appropriations for school year ending June, 1867	$350,000 00
The sum was expended as follows:	
Paid Easton borough	$ 1,157 00
Paid Normal Schools	10,000 00
Paid school Journal	5,375 00
Paid salaries of County Superintendents	56,020 00
Paid advertising triennial conventions of 1865	400 00
	68,452 00
	281,448 00
Add appropriations forfeited in 1867	$ 2,777 89
Add unexpended balance from appropriation for advertising triennial conventions for 1865	13 56
	2,791 45
Amount to be appropriated to the districts, including Philadelphia	284,239 55

This sum has been apportioned to the schools of the State, as follows:

Of the 1,580 Districts, including Philadelphia, 1,845 have received the State appropriation, at the rate of 42 cents per taxable	$284,903 47
Twenty-six Districts are yet unpaid, but may still receive their appropriation	1,674 60
Seven have forfeited the quota by having teachers not legally qualified	422 48
Fifteen have forfeited their quota for non-acceptance of the system, either from its beginning or for several years	1,349 04

Many districts of the State need, very badly, more State aid. The people are willing to pay heavy taxes to educate their children, and do pay, in many instances, from fifteen to twenty-six mills on the dollar. Whole counties pay, on an average over twenty mills on the dollar for school and building purposes, and even with these enormous taxes they can scarcely keep their schools open more than four months in the year. It is considered to be the interest of the State to grant liberal aid to these poorer sections. The Legislature of last year seemed resolved for some time to do this act of justice, but an unexpected obstacle intervened to prevent it during the last days of the session. It is hoped that no such obstacle will be met with this year, or if it should be met with, that it can be overcome. No one other act could do so much to encourage the friends of education and invigorate the system. To do it is but to return to the people a portion of their own money, which will be put to the noblest of uses.

The nature and the extent of the duties now devolving upon the School Department will appear from the fact that it holds important official relations with all the teachers in the State, over sixteen thousand, granting certificates to [illegible] and form rules certificates for all; with [illegible] ors, some twelve thousand in [illegible] instructions, furnishing [illegible] and pay- [illegible] re- [illegible] borough [illegible] for their election, [illegible] the incompetent, and [illegible] occur by appointment, issuing [illegible] them from time to time, paying them [illegible] ries, providing proper blanks for recording and tabulating their work, and supervising the publication of their reports; with the State Normal schools, examining their fitness for recognition, approving their courses of study and charges, inspecting them, attending their examinations, issuing diplomas to their graduates, receiving and publishing their reports, prescribing all forms for them, and paying them their State appropriations; with colleges, academies and high schools, in receiving, tabulating and publishing their reports; with the Legislature, in making to it an annual report, containing full information concerning the condition of the system and proposing plans for its improvement; and with the people of the State, in giving advice relating to schools, and deciding all questions concerning them, without expense to the parties. This is no trifling interest that deals with the education of eight hundred thousand children, and expends annually over five millions of dollars. Such an interest surely deserves the fostering care of the representatives of the people, and those who supervise it ought to be so compensated as to enable them to devote their whole time and attention to the performance of their important duties.

THE DESIGN OF OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Some narrow views still prevail, respecting the design of our common school system, which, it is thought, a brief statement of that design may tend to correct.

A common school system is a system of schools, designed to impart an education as complete as possible to all, impartially, at the public expense. Its aim is to make education universal, impartial and free.

It is held by some that the design of common schools is to furnish free instruction only to the poor. This was the design of the system established in 1809, which was superseded by the present system; but our law is now entirely free from any such unjust discrimination. Since 1854 our schools are open to all, and free to all.

Others seem to think that the design of our common schools is to furnish instruction only in the elements of knowledge. This class are the bitter opponents of graded schools and high schools. They maintain that it may be well enough to teach all the children of the State to read and write, and keep accounts, but that any one who desires to extend his knowledge beyond this point, should pay for it. In opposition to this view, it has always been held by the friends of common schools that the aim of the system is to impart to all as complete an education as possible—that its crown and glory is its grammar and high schools. This is a most contracted view of education which would limit the acquirements of children in our schools to reading, writing and arithmetic. To make good citizens, an education broader and higher is wanted—an education that can be attained through our common schools, and must be. Our common school system is based upon the fact that an education, the best the circumstances will warrant, is every man's birth-right.

Education, in some countries, is confined to a caste. Those who belong to a particular caste, are allowed the privileges of an education, from which all others are debarred.

In other countries the only persons educated are particular classes—the priests, the nobility, the rich, the powerful.

In still other countries, sex, race, color is allowed to make a difference in educational privileges.

A common school system recognizes no such unjust distinctions or discriminations in respect to education. The great principle that underlies such a system is, that since God made all minds capable of being educated, it is their right to be educated—to be educated to the highest degree practically attainable.

Another British Break Down.

Supplies of the "Gibralter shield" for coast defence have been sent by the British government to Malta, Gibraltar, and Bermuda. This shield is composed of three layers of iron—a 5½-inch, a 5-inch, and a 1¾-inch plate—bolted together and stayed at the back by iron sheets and girders. From the experiments which had been made on this kind of defense, insufficient though they were, it appeared plain that a shield of the description of the Gibraltar would not be strong enough to resist the heavy projectiles now in use. Nevertheless the contractors were set to work on some thirty-five of these shields, and it appears that they were not actually tested until the 19th ult., after a number of them had been sent off to their station. The result of this experiment is thus set forth by the Pall Mall *Gazette*:

"One shell from the 9-inch gun went clean through the target; and three other projectiles from that gun and one from the Rodman reduced the shield to a miserable condition of wreck. The plates were chipped and split, the girders smashed to pieces, the backing was fissured and the plates were buckled. Showers of splinters, huge portions of projectiles and bits of plate were sent whirling to the rear, setting at naught the mantlet which had been suspended behind to stop them. Not only did the shield prove worthless as a means of defense, but, as was generally observed, it would have been far better for a gun detachment to serve its guns outside such a 'defence' than within it. It is difficult to find a single crumb of comfort in this trial. The shield has proved equally destructible by penetration and by shattering. It was clearly shot through by a shell; it was seriously racked by shot; and in neither case was the ordnance opposed to it equal in power to the ordnance which in actual warfare it might have to encounter. If five shots from a 9-inch rifled and a 15-inch smooth-bore gun could place the shield *hors du combat*, how many rounds from a 600-pounder or a 20-inch Rodman would suffice to reduce it to the same condition? It is little more than a rule of three sum; but it is no very pleasant one for an Englishman to be called upon to solve."

As this trial of the Gibraltar shield was not a spontaneous act on the part of the government, but was in a manner forced upon it by the press and in Parliament, the Admiralty are not likely very soon to hear the last of this subject.

COLD FEET are a general affliction, and cures for them are in demand. A contemporary says that it is assured by one who has given the experiment a fair trial, that cold feet, and especially those superlatively frigid feet that are kept chilled by perspiration, may be relieved by a simple expedient. This is to wear cotton socks next the skin, and woolen stockings outside of them. It states that "in the instance of our informant, the result was successful in keeping his feet warm and dry. The singular consequence also ensued, that at night he would find the cotton socks (next his skin) quite dry, while the outside woolen stockings would be very damp."

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Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
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NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINOS,
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Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. H. Beaver; W. P. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; Bell, Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1850, and the supplements thereto approved 25th February, 1864, notice is hereby given to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth to receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, at noon of the first Tuesday of January of 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act, reviving the Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D., 1856, and according to the terms, and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I, ..., propose to do all the State Printing and Binding of the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D., 1850, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of ..... per centum below the rates specified in said act; and that the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, "I will be content with the bond required, and shall be entitled to receive the compensation as required by the act approved 25th February, 1864, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and sealed with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and addressed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, on the first Tuesday of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of 9th of April, 1850, and the several acts supplementary thereto.

F. JORDAN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

January 6th, 1868. td

PROPOSALS

FOR TOWING SALT.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the OHIO RIVER SALT CO., for the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1868, the Ohio River Salt Co. to furnish good, seaworthy arge and to load the same.

The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient Tow-boats, Tow the Salt, pay Locks, Wharfage, Pilotage, Unloading, and all other expenses, except on Salt unloaded at Maysville, Covington and Louisville, at Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville and Albany, Ind. The Salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals must state price per barrel for either size to each of the following places:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Parkersburgh, Va.,
Roseberry ville, Pa.,	Paducah, Ky.,
Wellsville, O.,	Smithland, Ky.,
Belleaire, O.,	Nashville, Tenn.
Marietta, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hannibal, Mo.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wellsburg, W. Va.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Parkersburg, Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Maysville, Ky.,	Nashville, Tenn.

The minimum stage of water that the boats will be required to run will be when towboats can leave Pomeroy, Ohio, drawing three and one-half (3½) feet of water, and tow to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draft without damage to the said vessel, the decision of which shall be left entirely to the party towing to the Salt Co.'s boat yards at Middleport, O.

The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tow, though they will not positively contract full tows to each point.

The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, or to award the towing of Salt from Pomeroy, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., to one party, or award it to the same party who towsto the Southern or Western markets.

The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.

Proposals must be addressed to Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."

OHIO RIVER SALT CO.,

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Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Herbs as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to on their signatures.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Pittsburgh, January 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 500,037 67
U. S. Bonds Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other U. S. Bonds on hand	20,000 00
Specie and Other Lawful Money	175,743 78
Due Banks and Bankers	82,070 03
Real Estate and Banking House	43,597 75
Expenses and Premiums	1,141 79
Furniture and Fixtures	3,666 00
	$1,335,547 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund and Earnings	25,957 04
Circulation	448,300 00
Due Depositors	244,770 83
Due Banks and Bankers	16,689 00
Dividends Unpaid	$1,335,547 04

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

J. S. H. HILL, Cashier.

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Jno. S. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. W. Smith,
Samuel R. Robison,	John B. Caldwell,
R. H. Palmer,	D. T. S. Edmunds,
James McCandless.	

WM. M. FARMER, Vice President.
JNO. MCDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
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J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
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130 and 132 Second street.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes; 50 boxes Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory; 1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mixed Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE Consumptive, Deaf, Blind, and those with obstinate chronic catarrh and affections of the throat, are being treated with marvellous success, at the medical and surgical rooms of Dr. Aborn, of 134 Smithfield street.

THE DISPENSARY HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane will be held at the Hospital building, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, instead of the day as previously stated in yesterday's issue. The train to carry the contributors to Dixmont will leave the Allegheny station at eight o'clock in the morning.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has just been called to a printed ticket, to be voted for to-day in the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, on which my name is placed for school director, I would just state to my friends that I am not a candidate for the office, and that my name has been put upon the ticket without my knowledge or consent, as it was also for the last regular nomination.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The stockholders of the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, on Diamond street, and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, Alexander Nimick; Board of Directors, Alexander Nimick, W. W. Fairfolt, A. H. Miller, W. N. Frick, R. H. Hartley; General Manager, J. R. Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel H. Jacobus.

FIREMAN INJURED.—Yesterday morning while the Vigilant Hose Carriage was proceeding up Penn street, in answer to the alarm of fire on Herr's Island, it collided with the Independence reel, bearing two wheels off the latter vehicle, and injuring a member of the company, named John Hanlon, severely. The horse attached to the carriage was knocked down, and upon regaining its feet ran away, wrecking the carriage in the latter. Mr. Hanlon was conveyed into a neighboring house, and after recovering sufficiently was removed to his home, in the Ninth ward.

Left for Philadelphia.

The Committee appointed by the Eagle Fire Company to convey to Philadelphia the magnificent punch bowl, silver and goblets as a present to the Vigilant Fire Company of that city, left this morning on the three o'clock train. They were accompanied by Mayor Hinchman, Sheriff Finley, General Pearson, Wm. J. White, Phil. C. Hoffman, Major Edward Montooth, Colonel Joseph Brown and Matthew C. Gregg. The party will return to the city on Thursday.

Explosion of an Oil Still.

About one o'clock yesterday morning an explosion occurred at the Sterling Oil Works of Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Lyons & Co., situated on Herr's Island, opposite the Ninth ward, from the freezing of the gas pipe of the still, preventing the evaporation of the explosive vapors during the latter process of refining. For a short time it was feared that the entire works would be destroyed, but the energy of the flames were confined to the still house. An alarm was given to the Fire Department of this city, but none of the steamers crossed the river, and the loss by the fire is estimated at four thousand dollars.

Severe Railroad Accident.

Yesterday morning a young man named Joseph Bell, a brakesman in the employ of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, was seriously injured in Allegheny City, in the following manner. Mr. Bell had coupled a car to the engine, and ran along the track towards canal street to adjust a switch. Having fulfilled his mission he attempted to jump upon a car on the train, when he fell over a pile of dirt, which, but for the interference of Liberty street, and the wheels of the car passed over him, severing both his legs. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, in the second ward, Allegheny, and Dr. Irish summoned to attend to his injuries. It is feared that it will be necessary to amputate both his legs. Mr. Bell, who is an unmarried man, has been a resident of Allegheny for a number of years, and his many friends will regret to learn of the disaster.

Allegheny Municipal Election.

The citizens of Allegheny will hold their election to-day for Mayor, Director of the Poor, Councilmen and ward officers. The Republican candidate for Mayor is Captain Simon Drum, of whose capacity for the trust there can be no question. His patriotism during the late war is well known, and his ability to resign the Mayoralty in order to take service in the field, when the call was made, is a fact that his patriotic fellow-citizens should remember to-day. For Director of the Poor, William Hemphill, a well and influential citizen, is the Republican candidate, and he will receive the hearty vote and support of all, there is every reason to believe. The Republican candidates for Councilmen in Common Councils are gentlemen remarkable for their capability for city legislators, as many of them have served the city faithfully in the past. The Republicans of Allegheny should go to the polls to-day to a man, and give such a majority as will redound to their credit—say three thousand.

Sales of Real Estate.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of the Recorder, C. Sidney Fox, Esq., January 11, 1868:

William Semple et al. to Hugh Semple et al., parts of four lots on Franklin street, Birmingham, 60 feet front, by 80 feet deep, with two buildings.....$1,000

Dennis McGraw et al. to Thomas Hamilton, lot on Pennsylvania avenue, 20 by 40 feet, with buildings.....1,200

David W. Bell to Samuel Bierman, lot on Hancock street, near Penn, 45 by 45 feet, with buildings.....7,075

John Price to Edward Moye, lot on Neville street, Birmingham, 24 by 64 feet, with buildings.....4,000

James F. Mellon to John Stevenson & son, lot on Higland avenue Collins township, 60 by 184 feet.....700

Frederick Westphal and Albert Schwaed to Peter C. Schuster, lot on Perry street, Pitt township, on Beaver road.....600

Henry R. Tomer to John L. Getty, lot in Collins township, on Ohio river, 50 by 150 feet, with buildings.....750

G. W. Carter to Anon Kahlbrod, lot on South Canal street, Duquesne borough; 26 by 45 feet, with buildings.....600

Louisa Stieren to Philip S Brackenridge, Jr., 4-5 acres in Harrison township.....450

Philip S. Brackenridge to Louisa Stieren, 4-5 in Harrison township, 4 by 10 feet.....

H. M. Brackenridge to Philip S. Brackenridge, 17 acres in Harrison township.....1,000

Insurance Company Elections.

The annual election for Directors of several companies in this city, to serve for the ensuing year, took place yesterday between the hours of twelve and two p. m. The elections in the companies named below resulted as follows:

MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY.—James A. Bennett, John W. Chaffant, A. R. W. Painter, H. Sellers, Robert Lea, Isaiah Dickey, W. A. Reed, I. C. Persaing, William Weier, Mark W. Watson, John Wilson, Joseph Painter, Robert Hamilton.

BOATMANS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Captain R. C. Gray, D. Park, Jas. Reed, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Charles M. Hill, Richard Arasby, James H. Wright, Jno. Graff, Captain John P. Smith, F. M. Coon, Jr., Samuel Marshall, Crawford.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John P. Parker, Captain John S. Rhoads, Wm. Vankirk, Jared M. Brown, Vankirk & Shriver, Captain John Rhodes, Charles B. Loech, George W. Cass, James A. Dilworth, P. Barr.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—R. H. King, John P. Jennings, Jr., Samuel Bigham, Wallace, Jas. Hamilton, Jas. Donnelly, H. W. Oliver, Jr., S. M. Hartman, Samuel McClintock, John S. Willock, Captain Nathan Barker, Samuel Bigham, Alexander Campbell.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ALLEGHENY.—W. W. Martin, A. H. English, Jno. Bissell, Jr., Robert Lea, Jno. Mc. Peterson, Jno. Meyer, O. H. P. Williams, Geo. Gerst, C. C. Boyle, Wm. Graham, Jas. Lockhart, John Thompson, Jacob Kopp.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Last Meeting of the Old Board of Control ---Flourishing Condition of the Night Schools---Petition for a New Colored Night School---Miscellaneous Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Controllers of the Allegheny City Schools was held last evening in the Common Council Chamber, in City Hall, Diamond. The members present were Messrs. Barr, Brown, Barker, Borden, Chadwick, Carr, Francis, Kolloch, Lovgate, Lockhart, McClinton, Ross, Swift, Scott, Thorn, Torrence, White, Young and Clark. The President, Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, presided, and R. B. Francis, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS FROM THE SCHOOLS.

The Visiting Committees of the several wards reported that the schools in their respective wards were in a very flourishing condition; especially the night schools, the number attending which having greatly increased since the last report.

COLORED NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Night Schools reported favorably to the opening of a colored night school in the city.

A petition, numerously signed, was presented by Mr. Lockhart, praying for the opening of a colored night school in the Webster street school house. On motion of Mr. Francis, the petition was referred to the Committee on Night Schools to report.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts presented the following bills: Wm. Tate, Jr. & Co., $131 41; Mitchell & Hoag, $6 50; James Swift, $20 00; R. Theophilus, $7. On motion warrants were ordered to be drawn for the several amounts.

The President being called away from the meeting, Mr. Barker was called to the chair.

A bill for Night Schools, amounting to $245 65 were presented and ordered to be paid.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from C. F. Wakerham, Superintendent of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania, referring to an article in the *School Journal*, headed, "To the School Directors of Cities and Boroughs: Concluding over Two Thousand Inhabitants," was read by the Secretary. On motion, the communication was referred to the Committee on Night Schools.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Barr offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Committee on Night Schools in nominating a certain number of Assistant Teachers in the several Public Night Schools of the city be and hereby is approved; and for the present session the monthly salary of the assistant teachers in night schools shall be twenty-five dollars each.

BILLS.

On motion of Mr. Barker a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of Mrs. S. A. Neale, Janitress of the colored night schools, for twenty-five dollars for two months salary.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS FOR NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Mr. Brown offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the number of teachers in the different night schools be graded to the average attendance of scholars for the month of December, making thirty the minimum number for which a teacher will be allowed.

A motion was made to refer the resolution to the Committee of Night Schools with power to act. On the question being put the motion was lost. On motion, then, the resolution was adopted by the Board.

MONEY DUE THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

Mr. Ross moved that a warrant be drawn in favor of the Manchester School District for five hundred and thirty dollars, the balance due them as per agreement with the Board of Control.

The Chair decided the motion out of order, as the matter had been referred to the Committee on Claims to report.

Mr. Ross (Mr. Francis in the chair) stated that an appeal be taken from the decision of the Chair. The motion was lost by a tie vote—seven yeas to seven nays.

THE LEVYING OF SCHOOL TAXES.

Mr. Kolloch offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 14 to 7:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, with instructions to confer with *ex officio* members to procure the passage of a special law to authorize the School Directors of the City of Allegheny to levy and apportion the school taxes within thirty days after the first Tuesday of February in each year.

CODIFYING THE RULES.

Mr. Kolloch also offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of the President and Secretary and one member from each ward, whose duty it shall be to compile and prepare for publication a report of the Rules of Order of said Board, and the regulations, courses of study and general statistics of the schools at Allegheny. They shall also report to the Board, for adoption from time to time any amendments, additions or changes that may be suggested in the course of their labors.

On motion, the r solution was received and postponed for action at the next regular meeting.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

On motion, it was resolved that hereafter the teachers in the night schools be paid monthly.

On motion, it was resolved that twenty-two nights constitute one month's service.

BOND APPROVED.

The bond of Wm. Thompson, collector of delinquent taxes, was read and approved.

On motion, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Nine Hundred and Twenty-Three New Buildings Erected in 1867---Names of the Owners, Classification and Location of Buildings, Etc., Etc.

Some days ago we promised to lay before our readers the report of Mr. A. Davis, Assessor of Water Rents of Allegheny, for the year 1867. The list has been prepared with great care, and is valuable as exhibiting a full and accurate statement of the number, location and character of the buildings erected in the city during the past year. Mr. Davis has served the city faithfully for a period of eleven years, and is now the oldest city officer in the corporation. His position is one of great responsibility, as upon him depends the assessment of all the water rents in the city. He is so thoroughly acquainted with every nook and corner in the city, that his services could not be dispensed with except at a serious loss to the city treasury, as no other man could take his place and secure the same proportion of revenue by several thousand dollars. He is one of those tried and faithful servants who should be considered as long as he has physical abilities to discharge his duties. Having occasion to visit every house in the city, and ascertain the number of persons resident therein, he is better posted in regard to the population than any other man in the city. He estimates the total population of Allegheny at about 90,000—including, of course, the newly consolidated districts. We intend to enter into the question of population, however, in his report on new buildings, but we give his estimate of the aggregate as an item of interest in this connection.

The following is the report:

A List of New Buildings Erected in Allegheny City during the past year, with the character of the buildings, names of the owners and the streets and wards where located.

The list of new buildings includes the territory recently annexed to Allegheny City, namely: Manchester and a portion of Birmingham and Pitt township. This, with a portion of the First and Second wards, now forming the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards, in Allegheny City. In the three new wards mentioned, I had designed to have given the number of new buildings erected in 1866 and '67, the names of the owners, and the aggregate cost of the same—believing these to be of general interest to the citizens—but owing to the inclemency of the weather in December, I was prevented from completing the list of names of the owners. Therefore, I decline giving them in part, but will give the aggregate number of buildings erected in 1866 and '67, which were erected in Allegheny City in the past two years; and, also, the number erected in Duquesne Borough. The following is the list of the four wards:

FIRST WARD.

Gas & c't, one brick stable and carriage house; R. Gmaehling.

Lincoln avenue, one brick dwelling; Reuben Miller.

Marshall street, one brick stable; Joseph Fleming.

Pearl alley, Canal street, addition, frame dwelling; Mrs Caroline Fuhs.

Alley south of Canal, one frame dwelling; John O'Grosen.

Alley north of Canal street, one frame dwelling; John F. Fleming.

Alley north of Canal street, one frame dwelling; Daniel Kaminade.

Dog's alley, one frame school house; David Pendleton.

Bidwell street, one frame stable and carriage house; J. G. Goth.

Benton alley, one brick stable; Thomas Hare.

Benton alley, one brick stable; J. W. Arnott.

Montgomery avenue, addition, two brick dwellings; Mr. Jane Murdock.

Taylor avenue, one brick dwelling; James Rafferty.

Taylor avenue, one brick dwelling; John Carson.

Taylor avenue, one frame dwelling; James Doyle.

Taylor avenue, one frame dwelling; Dennis Marty.

Taylor avenue, one brick dwelling; John White.

Fayette street, one frame stable and carriage house; C. Bilsen.

Montgomery avenue, addition, two brick dwellings; Mary Anderson.

West end Carroll street, one frame dwelling; Stewart Montgomery.

West end Carroll street, one frame dwelling; Wm Chamberlain.

West end Carroll street, one frame dwelling; A. D. Elliott.

West end Carroll street, one frame dwelling; A. D. Baker.

West end Carroll street, one frame dwelling; Anderson Bing.

West one Carroll street, one frame building; Alexander Cochran.

West end Carroll street, one frame building; Mrs. Mary Anderson.

West end Carroll street, one frame dwelling; George V. Webb.

West end Carroll street, one brick dwelling; Wm Hespenheide.

West end Carroll street, rebuilt, one frame dwelling; Jonas Taggart.

Bunavista street, one frame building; Charles Shinely.

Benavista street, one frame dwelling; Gustus Wechter.

Bunavista street, one frame building; Louis Ruhl.

Bunavista street two frame dwellings; Frederick Reimen.

Bunavista street, one frame dwelling; Philip Segle.

Resaca street; one brick dwelling; James Clark.

Resaca street, one brick dwelling; Fisher & Company.

Resaca street, one brick dwelling; Charles McIntyre.

Beaver street, addition, one brick dwelling; Alexander Scott.

Franklin alley, refitted, one frame dwelling; Sarah Green.

Fayette street, one frame wash and boke house; Wm Schaffer.

Webster street, one frame dwelling; W Stewart.

Webster street, addition, frame dwelling; George Wright.

Webster street, addition, frame dwelling; Jo eph Hipple.

Webster street, one frame dwelling; Wm McCall's heirs.

Webster street, one frame dwelling; Geo A Kurtz.

Webster street, one brick dwelling; Samuel Baird.

Webster street, one frame dwelling; J Simpson.

Webster street, one frame public (colored) school house.

Webster street, addition, frame bellows factory; Maxwell & Davis.

THIRD WARD.

Union avenue, one brick dwelling; Capt Charles Frisby.

Union avenue, one brick dwelling; Mrs Isabella McClusky.

Union avenue, refitted and addition, Episcopal Church.

Ohio street, fixed store; Steel & Co.

Ohio street, one brick tan and currier Fisher.

Ohio street, one brick dwelling and store; John Hoffmeister.

Ohio street, one brick dwelling; Andrew Kessling.

Ohio street, one frame dwelling; G P Heilstein

Montmorency alley, one brick stable and storage house; James Ryner.

North addition; brick dwelling; Francis Lutz.

Federal street, three frame stores and dwellings; Samuel Wallace estate.

Federal street, one brick dwelling; Geo W Fox.

Federal street, one brick dwelling; Wm Anshutz.

Federal street, addition, brick store; Wm Semple.

Federal street, addition, brick tarring shop and dwelling; H B Williamson.

Foreman avenue, one brick and two additions; George Sheldle.

Corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, one brick church; colored Methodist.

Poplar street, one brick dwelling; John Miller.

Poplar street, one brick dwelling; Martin Camp.

Bank alley, addition, brick dwelling; Alex'r Brown's heirs.

Hemlock street, addition, brick dwelling; John Gallagher.

Sandusky street, one brick dwelling; Thomas Boyd.

Sandusky street, one brick dwelling; William Boyd.

Sandusky street, one brick dwelling; Joseph Boyd.

Sandusky street, one brick dwelling; P. D. Miller.

James street, addition, brick dwelling; Thomas Ray.

Long Lane, two frame dwellings; William Garding.

North avenue, one frame dwelling; George Dunning.

North avenue, addition to brick dwelling; Rev. Thos. Sproull.

North Avenue, one frame carpenter shop; S Hastings & Co.

North avenue, one frame ice house for storing lumber; Graham, Harper & Co.

Expansale street, addition, brick dwelling; Alexander ——.

Fairmount street, one frame dwelling; W S Taylor.

Fairmount street, one frame dwelling; Mrs Margaret.

Fairmount street, three frame dwellings; John Hackenstein.

Fairmount street, one brick dwelling; Uriah Hazlett.

Fairmount street, one frame building; Alford Duncan.

Orchard alley, one frame dwelling; Hugh Clary.

Orchard alley, one frame dwelling; James Sheffield.

Orchard alley, addition to brick dwelling; Henry Chandler.

Rush street, one brick dwelling; G R Sims.

Rush street, one brick dwelling; G W Smith.

Rush street, one frame dwelling; Christian Shaffer & Co.

Third street, one brick dwelling; Louis Hofnagle.

Third street, one brick dwelling; John Hoffman.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Henry Shoenig.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Mrs Mary Ann cooper shop; Miller & Crist.

Third street, one brick dwelling and store; John Heckman.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Peter Rolster.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Frederick Feldman.

Third street, one frame dwelling; John Dans.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Providence Bateman.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Archey Taylor.

Third street, one frame dwelling; Mrs Mary Ann Lippert.

Third street, dwelling and beer hall; John Hoffman.

Third street, one frame pump shop; Jas Charles.

Third street, one frame No. 2 hose Company.

Wash alley, one frame dwelling; Mrs Almira B Faber.

Wellesley, one frame dwelling; Lafayette Mason.

Cedar avenue, one frame dwelling; Dr. Sopha Aule.

Second street, one frame dwelling; Jacob Bapp.

Second street, one frame dwelling; Thos Roach.

Second street, one brick dwelling; Mrs Sarah Imbrie.

North avenue and Federal street, one brick dwelling and store; Mrs Catharine Lowell.

Federal street, one frame dwelling; Wm Wilson.

Federal street, refitted frame store and dwelling; R Anderson, estate.

Federal street, addition, frame dwelling; Joseph Shepherd.

Federal street, addition, one frame office; A Bungey.

Federal street, addition, one brick dwelling; Henry Fressman.

Federal street, addition, one brick dwelling; Frank Deshaun.

Federal street, addition, brick store; W A Reed.

Jefferson street, addition, frame dwelling; Mrs Mary Ann Jackson.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Patrick Gallagher.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Emily S McKelvey.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Daniel Dwyer.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Michael Sheridan.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Jeffery Dwyer.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Patrick Gallagher.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; John Dietrich.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; Emily S McKelvey.

Jackson street, one frame meat shop, Henry Ackley.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Jas McAdoo.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Louis Eloesser.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; J C Humphreys.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; J M Crider.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Wm Old r.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; William Gallagher.

Jackson street, refitted, frame dwelling; James McMinch.

Jackson street, addition to brick dwelling, Andrew Dunbar.

Veto street, one frame dwelling, Timothy Ridge.

Davis alley, one frame dwelling, Peter Mertz.

Davis alley, four brick dwellings, J. F. Hunter.

Davis alley, one frame dwelling, John Wiggins.

Cass alley, one frame stable, James Lockhart.

Fremont street, four brick dwellings, Taggart & Sipes.

Fremont street, two frame dwellings, Thomas Little.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, James Reno.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, Mrs Brownlee Johnston.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, Wm Warner.

Fremont street, addition to frame dwelling, John Fleming.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, G Kennedy.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling, Henry Steinbeck.

Rhoda Vista street, two brick dwellings, William Sharon.

Lindwick street, one frame dwelling and store, Frederick Hahn.

Juniata street, one frame dwelling, Phillip Hahn.

Juniata street, one frame dwelling, Thomas Darbey.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling, John Rice.

Monterey street, five brick dwellings, Richard Nuttall.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Louis Lear.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Otto Graff.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling and store, Samuel Crow.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling and store, John Redpath.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Nicholas Shamb.

Monterey street, five frame dwellings, John Kirkpatrick.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling, J E Strickler.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling, Charles Mordledge.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Samuel Havirts.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Charles Dougherty.

Monterey street, addition to brick dwelling, Thos Calcraft.

Monterey street, refitted, one brick dwelling, Geo Harper.

Alley north of Canal, one frame dwelling; Mrs Caroline Fuhs.

Alley south of Canal, one frame dwelling; John O'Grosen.

Alley north of Canal street, one frame dwelling; W. F. Fleming.

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Third street, one frame dwelling; Providence Bateman.

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Second street, one frame dwelling; Jacob Bapp.

Second street, one frame dwelling; Thos Roach.

Second street, one brick dwelling; Mrs Sarah Imbrie.

North avenue and Federal street, one brick dwelling and store; Mrs Catharine Lowell.

Federal street, one frame dwelling; Wm Wilson.

Federal street, refitted frame store and dwelling; R Anderson, estate.

Federal street, addition, frame dwelling; Joseph Shepherd.

Federal street, addition, one frame office; A Bungey.

Federal street, addition, one brick dwelling; Henry Fressman.

Federal street, addition, one brick dwelling; Frank Deshaun.

Federal street, addition, brick store; W A Reed.

Jefferson street, addition, frame dwelling; Mrs Mary Ann Jackson.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Patrick Gallagher.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Emily S McKelvey.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Daniel Dwyer.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Michael Sheridan.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Jeffery Dwyer.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Patrick Gallagher.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; John Dietrich.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; Emily S McKelvey.

Jackson street, one frame meat shop, Henry Ackley.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Jas McAdoo.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Louis Eloesser.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; J C Humphreys.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; J M Crider.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Wm Old r.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; William Gallagher.

Jackson street, refitted, frame dwelling; James McMinch.

Jackson street, addition to brick dwelling, Andrew Dunbar.

Veto street, one frame dwelling, Timothy Ridge.

Davis alley, one frame dwelling, Peter Mertz.

Davis alley, four brick dwellings, J. F. Hunter.

Davis alley, one frame dwelling, John Wiggins.

Cass alley, one frame stable, James Lockhart.

Fremont street, four brick dwellings, Taggart & Sipes.

Fremont street, two frame dwellings, Thomas Little.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, James Reno.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, Mrs Brownlee Johnston.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, Wm Warner.

Fremont street, addition to frame dwelling, John Fleming.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, G Kennedy.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling, Henry Steinbeck.

Rhoda Vista street, two brick dwellings, William Sharon.

Lindwick street, one frame dwelling and store, Frederick Hahn.

Juniata street, one frame dwelling, Phillip Hahn.

Juniata street, one frame dwelling, Thomas Darbey.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling, John Rice.

Monterey street, five brick dwellings, Richard Nuttall.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Louis Lear.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Otto Graff.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling and store, Samuel Crow.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling and store, John Redpath.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Nicholas Shamb.

Monterey street, five frame dwellings, John Kirkpatrick.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling, J E Strickler.

Monterey street, one brick dwelling, Charles Mordledge.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Samuel Havirts.

Monterey street, one frame dwelling, Charles Dougherty.

Monterey street, addition to brick dwelling, Thos Calcraft.

Monterey street, refitted, one brick dwelling; High McKelvey.

Ohio avenue, addition, frame dwelling; Henry Fesse.

Ohio avenue, three brick dwellings; Frazier Brothers.

Ohio avenue, one frame cooper-shop; Ralya & Robertson.

Western avenue, one brick dwelling; High McKelvey.

Western avenue, one brick dwelling; James Patterson.

Western avenue, addition, brick dwelling; J M Lee.

Corner of Ohio and Diamond, three frame stores, one stable and addition to latter; John Gumbel.

Pastute alley, one frame dwelling; Mrs Guepner.

Bidwell and Ohio avenue, one brick and lead factory; Reymer, Bauman & Co.

Irwin avenue, one brick dwelling; Jas Lockhard.

Grant avenue, two frame dwellings; Wm Anderson.

Grant avenue, four brick dwellings; Samuel McNaugher.

Grant avenue, one brick dwelling; Wm Coulson.

Corner Beech and Grant avenue; one brick dwelling; The Jas Bird.

Corner Beech and Grant avenue; two brick dwellings; K M Hafferty.

Beech street, one brick dwelling; Thos Wakeham.

Beech street, one brick dwelling; S M Lyons.

Beech street, one brick dwelling; John Sterrett.

Beech street, one brick dwelling; John S Bell.

Beech street, one brick dwelling; Mrs Speers.

Beech street, addition to frame planing mill; Monroe, Hamilton & Co.

Hamilton street, one brick dwelling; Joseph Rigbie.

Hamilton street, one brick dwelling; Morgan Jenkins.

Hamilton street, addition to brick dwelling; Jas Gaddy.

Houston street, addition to brick dwelling; Wm Miller.

Bay street, 1 brick stable; Wm Semple.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Patrick & Hannah.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Jas Donnelly.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Michael Sheridan.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Jeffery Dwyer.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; Patrick Gallagher.

Jefferson street, west end, one frame dwelling; John Dietrich.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; Emily S McKelvey.

Jackson street, one frame meat shop, Henry Ackley.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Jas McAdoo.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Louis Eloesser.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; J C Humphreys.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; J M Crider.

Jackson street, one brick dwelling; Wm Old r.

Jackson street, one frame dwelling; William Gallagher.

Jackson street, refitted, frame dwelling; James McMinch.

Jackson street, addition to brick dwelling, Andrew Dunbar.

Veto street, one frame dwelling, Timothy Ridge.

Davis alley, one frame dwelling, Peter Mertz.

Davis alley, four brick dwellings, J. F. Hunter.

Davis alley, one frame dwelling, John Wiggins.

Cass alley, one frame stable, James Lockhart.

Fremont street, four brick dwellings, Taggart & Sipes.

Fremont street, two frame dwellings, Thomas Little.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, James Reno.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, Mrs Brownlee Johnston.

Fremont street, one frame dwelling, Wm Warner.

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Monterey street, refitted, one brick dwelling; High McKelvey.

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Ohio avenue, three brick dwellings; Frazier Brothers.

Ohio avenue, one frame cooper-shop; Ralya & Robertson.

Western avenue, one brick dwelling; High McKelvey.

Western avenue, one brick dwelling; James Patterson.

Western avenue, addition, brick dwelling; J M Lee.

Corner of Ohio and Diamond, three frame